

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOLUME XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24TH, 1899.

NUMBER 4

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO

### AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*The Harbinger Line of Steamers*

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. Limited, have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil ports, and among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government.  
His Britannic Majesty's Government.  
The Transatlantic Steamship Company.  
The New Zealand Shipping Company.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

## KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO

### Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## J. C. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ET C

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATR PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

## RELOJOARIA DA BOLSA.

### IMPORTERS OF

Registering Clocks for watchmen,  
Clocks for steam engines,  
Clocks for travellers,  
Wall Clocks and Regulators,  
Clocks for towers and public edifices,  
Watches of gold, silver and nickel, for ladies and gentlemen.  
Alarm Clocks.

English, French and German spoken.

Repairs made on all descriptions of clocks and watches.

## F. KRÜSSMAN & Co.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 32

## QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO,

AGENCY IN SÃO PAULO.

119 & 121 Rua da Quitanda

Rua do Commercio, No. 32

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

#### AGENTS FOR

Kalamazoo Railroad Velocipede and Car Co.,

GALENA OIL Co.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

## BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.

General Agents in Brazil for

### THE PRINCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same size perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

## THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

*Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.*

## A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

*Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.*

58, Rua 1ª de Março.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## JOHN L. BISSET

123, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York.

Sole Manufacturers of Colcolne.

P. O. Box No. 68.

## THE HARIAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

*Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.*

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

### WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and over 50,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

*Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.*

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1850.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

• ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, also in the latest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

WHY SPECIAL PATENTERS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

**SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.**

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHING AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Shaw, Savill & Albion, Ltd., London.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst Treas.

## V. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

### WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FRILLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

## THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St. London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, edifices and all other works; Sells and imports machines and items for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of any and every description; constructs ships, launches, lighters, tow-boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

*The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ld.*

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

## THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Tydfil Coal always in stock.

Pr. mpt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

**Insurance.****PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,657 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

**C. J. Casaly, Agent.**

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,350,150.00 (£2,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 £35,420.

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... £500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

**C. J. Casaly.**

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,127,500  
Reserve fund ..... 973,745

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

**Edward Ashworth & Co.**

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... £1,328,751

Agent: **P. E. Swanwick.**

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

**Youle & Co.**

No. 34, Rua 1º de Março.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. Ltd.**

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ..... £12,954,512  
Authorized Capital ..... 5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

**Pullen, Schmidt & Co.**

107, Rua da Quitanda.

**CHARLES HUE.**

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 5 &amp; 7

P. O. Box 891.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

Telephone 374.

**WILLIAM SMITH,**

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**Travellers' Directory.**

**São Paulo:**  
Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitories); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitories). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.  
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.  
**Cachambú and Lambari:**  
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.  
**Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.**  
Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.  
**Bello Horizonte:**  
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

**Petropolis:**  
Barca leaves the Praia da pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.30 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond, also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 6.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 7.15 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. for Petropolis.  
Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis). The "barca" trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 3.30 p. m. for Mauá pier and "barca" for Praia. An additional "barca" train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).  
**Nova Friburgo:**  
Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhais at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 3.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at S. Anna de Marinhais. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.21 p. m. daily, and at 6.04 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinhais on Saturdays at 2.15 p. m., barca leaves Rio at 3.30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.50 a. m.

**Corcovado:**  
Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rua Come Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5 a. m. and 11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 p. m., and at 7.30 and 9.30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m.; 12.30, 2.30, 4.35 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.30, 10.35, 11.35 a. m., 1.35, 2.35, 4.05, 7.30 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

**Official Directory**

**U. S. LEGATION.**—Petropolis. **CHARLES PAGE** Minister.  
**BRITISH LEGATION.**—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). **Petropolis** **EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS**, Minister.  
**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 99, Rua de Março. **EUGENE SEGER**, Consul General.  
**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). **WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF**, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.  
**IRVINE CRAVHAW, M.A.**, British Chaplain.  
2, Rua Aurora, S. Domingos.  
**ROMA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.  
**JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS**, Pastor.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Sundays 7 p. m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Fabrica Calçados, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.  
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.  
**ALVARO E. DOS REIS**, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—No. 25, Rua de S. Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
**W. B. BAGBY, D. D.**  
**CHAS. D. MACCARTHY**, Pastors.

Caixa 352  
**IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.**—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 11 a. m. **FRANKLIN H. NACIMENTO**, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

**Professional Directory**

**J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D.**, Ex-assistant to Professors Barboza and De Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rew of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.  
**Dr. William Frederic Eisenhohr**, German Physician. Office: 15, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.  
**Dr. Brissay**, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, piles, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

**Miscellaneous.**

**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—**H. C. TUCKER**, Agent.  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.  
**JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS**, Agent.  
**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.**—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms apply to Librarian.  
**ROSEMARY'S MISSION.**—*Relief and Reading Room* 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; **W. J. LEMM**, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. Also left off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.  
**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 1st floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. **Nicolas A. Rodrigues**, President; **Myron A. Clark**, General Secretary; **R. A. W. Sloan**, Hon. Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The Chilean congress was closed on the 21st inst.  
—A Guayaquil telegram of the 22nd says that the revolutionists have been defeated at Sabiango.

—A Tacna telegram of yesterday's date says that President Almonzo has captured Chiclayo, a subject of La Paz, Bolivia.

—President Errazuriz is preparing for his departure for the Straits of Magellan, where he is to meet President Roca. He leaves for the south to-day or to-morrow.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 21st says that the revolutionists are continuing their victorious march and are seeking to besiege Quito. It would appear from this that they have been winning victories, of which we have heard nothing.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The British cruiser "Flora" left Montevideo on the 9th for the Falkland Islands, to be gone some three months.

—The police authorities at Montevideo and Buenos Aires have refused permission to land to the "terrible anarchist André Camozzi" who is a parasite on the French str. "Entre Rios."

—President Roca has left for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, where he expects to meet President Errazuriz, of Chili. Vice-President Quirino Costa will exercise the duties of the presidency at Buenos Aires during the absence of his chief.

—The *Diario* of Buenos Aires says there is no foundation for the statement that President Roca intends to visit Brazil during the coming winter. We can fully believe this statement as it is not customary for Presidents to leave their republics during their term of office.

—The December customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$737,587.54, which show an increase over the same month of the two preceding years. The total receipts for the year, including estimated receipts at other ports of entry, amounted to \$9,865,557, against \$8,550,573 in 1897 and \$10,261,529 in 1896.

—Reports from Tierra del Fuego state that gold washing in that district has been successful of late, over two hundred pounds' weight of pure gold having been obtained. There are at present two mining claims, one belonging to William Garrett and the other to Melton Diquelme. There are no less than 44 gold washing claims on the Lafayette and Santa Maria rivers, the total number of men engaged in this sort of work being 223, the bulk of whom are Austrians, Chileans and Italians, with a sprinkling of a few others.

—The reported heavy damage to the crop has now had its day and grain-dealers, shippers and agents have settled their conviction in favor of a good exportable surplus. Opinions as to the exact surplus naturally differ, especially as, owing to the absence of a reliable statistical department and to the contradictory news received from the immense grain zone in the republic, there is no possibility of arriving at the true state of affairs. The pessimists consider that the exportable surplus will be about 800,000 tons and the optimists go double that quantity. So far as it is possible to form a correct judgment from the reports received we are inclined to believe that the pessimists are nearer the reality. It is reported that the neighboring republic of Uruguay will be able to export about 200,000 tons grain which is a good contingent, thus bringing up the exportable surplus from the River Plate to one million tons.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

**THE REPORTED DEATH OF IBARRETA.**

Further telegrams have now been received from Asuncion which go to confirm previous reports as to the reported death of the explorer Ibarreta in the Pilcomayo and his two companions. More Indians of the Tobá tribe have arrived at Asuncion and on being interviewed confirm what was stated by the Indians the other day. The new Indians who have arrived possess two Winchester rifles which it is known belonged to the exploring party.

The Indians say that the death of Ibarreta was accomplished as follows. Some of them found Ibarreta and his two companions and offered to guide them down to the coast. Ibarreta, nothing suspecting, accepted this offer and whilst making preparations for moving off from the camp, the Indians fell on him and his companions and murdered all three of them. The Indians did not, say those that have arrived at Asuncion, kill Ibarreta and his two men until he had shown them how to use the rifles that they took from the dead men. The Indians give also a description of a weapon that Ibarreta had for driving off attacks from Indians which appears to have been a small machine gun. The Indians took possession, so they say, of everything that the explorer had with him.

With regard to this sad matter we may state that Leiva and Giraldez, who were the first to arrive at Asuncion and give notice of Ibarreta's death, arrived here from that city on Sunday and have made some interesting declarations. They say that Ibarreta had no machine gun with him, and that he had not, either, the case of papers that the Indians refer to. The two arrivals here say that Ibarreta gave strict orders that the Indians were not to be shown under any pretext how to use the rifles.

Leiva and Giraldez do not believe the statements of the Indians and say that Ibarreta is still to be found at the Patifio. It may be that the Indians have fallen in with some other private exploring expedition that may have

come from Brazil or Bolivia. The Indians cannot generally be believed, as they are notorious liars. It may also be a plant on the part of the Indians that no relief expedition may be sent to find Ibarreta.

Leiva and Giraldez have given some information concerning their journey through the unknown regions of the country traversed, which is of interest, the salient points being as follows:

The expedition left the San Antonio mission on the 31st of June of last year and consisted of Ibarreta, Florentino Leiva (Argentine), Rodolfo Giraldez (Bolivian), Tomás Moyano, Telesforo Burgos and Belkario Antolin (Argentinians), M. Beltran (Spaniard), Eloy Rivera and Cofreño Ayala (Bolivians).

They all left in chalanas specially built for the Rio Pilcomayo, about three metres long, two metres beam and about half a metre in depth. There were two of these craft which were partially decked over with hides and canvas. The hides were also stretched over all the boat to impede the passage of the Indian arrows. The travellers were accompanied as far as Crespo by three Indian men and three Indian women one of the latter being named Rosa and the other Cochona.

Arrived at the Bolivian fort at the place mentioned the commander there said that he had instructions from his government to lend all aid to the party. It was at this place that Giraldez joined the expedition, also José Sanchez and the boy Manoel Diaz, 14 years of age.

The party soon left there on their way up the river, followed by the two Indian girls on shore, who refused to leave them. After a time the girls were taken into the boats and went as far as the rapids. Arrived at the rapids, a brother of Rosa ordered the girls to leave the boats. The girls could speak Spanish and acted as interpreters and told the tribes that were fallen in with that the party did not want to hurt any one. The Indians thus remained quiet for some time.

Near the rapids large bands of *Chorotis* Indians appeared. These are all tall big men and have their faces painted completely black and carry lances and arrows. Ibarreta had given orders that no Indians were to be killed, unless they attacked the party. In order however, to frighten them, Ibarreta discharged some dynamite bombs which struck terror into their hearts and they disappeared.

The Indians got quiet as the girls told them that the party were Christians, and the Indians up there, knowing the Christian missionaries in those regions, seldom will touch a Christian without some reason. The Indians offered them fresh meat and tried to get them to land but Leiva said it meant instant death to land from the boats as the Indians remained cramped up in the boats, rowing all the way and when any of them got sick Ibarreta acted as doctor.

As regards the river Pilcomayo, Leiva says that it runs between high banks and that near San Francisco it rushes along like a torrent. Its depth and width vary considerably, in some places being sixty feet wide and twenty feet deep and in others not six feet wide and two deep. In some places it was necessary to cut through the weeds and growth in the rivers with a hatchet to get the boats through. On the average in this part it took them two days to move the boat about a couple of hundred yards. The first rapid that they reached has a fall of about ten feet.

Thus after many days they arrived at the Patifio swamp on the 12th of September and here the provisions gave out. Parties were sent out to find Indian settlements for food but none could be found and the party had to subsist on what they could shoot. It was then that Ibarreta resolved that eight of the men should go to Porosua as best they could and try to bring back help. Ibarreta refused to leave the boats which contained the records of his explorations and he appointed Beltran head of the party and told them to "march to the rising sun following the instructions of Leiva." Ibarreta had a thousand cartridges left with him and three rifles. The eight men that went off had a rifle each and about 150 rounds of ammunition.

Leiva's story of how the party got lost in the forests, how they swam streams and how one by one they got attacked by disease and died is extremely painful. It appears that the men got a species of ague from the lumpy and had to be left behind. Finally all had been left but the two who have arrived here. They say that there was little or nothing to shoot and for many days they went hungry, whilst water was very scarce, and on one occasion they had to go for 36 hours without a drop.

They got lost many times but at last managed to strike the track of a troop of horses and following it with great difficulty reached one of the missionary stations, their journey from Ibarreta to the coast having occupied over four months so that our readers can well imagine the experiences that these two men have gone through.

The Brazilian organ *Le Brésil*, published in Paris, does not appear to look kindly upon the foreign policy of the United States. Our contemporary remarks:—"Appetite grows by what it feeds on—*l'appétit vient en mangeant*." The United States, which has just despoiled Spain of the last fragments of its colonial empire, now throws covetous glances towards Central America. Already an American syndicate is virtually master of Honduras, and recently the President of Costa Rica, on his visit to Washington, has conceded a position on the coast of Chiriqui, a bail to the United States, to be converted into a fortified coal station in the Antilles."

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up ..... 750,000  
 Reserve fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA.  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
 natch.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.,

GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto  
 Gesellschaft, Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Sohn, Frankfurt a M.

and corres-  
 pondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
 Manchester and Liverpool.  
 District Banking Company Limited,  
 London.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London.  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
 Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 De Neuville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and or-  
 respondents.

and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
 ing business.

Petersen-Theil,

Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . „ 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . „ 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos  
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal Ltd. agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Messrs. Baring Brothers &amp; Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roetti &amp; Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
 transacts every description of banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch-Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE  
 Head Office,  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
 ris, and agencies,  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
 veloppement du Commerce et de  
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 Périer Merret & Co., Paris.

PARIS AND FRANCE  
 Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
 Parr's Bank, Limited,  
 Lazard Frères & Co.,  
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.,  
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.,  
 A. Ruffer & Sons.

GERMANY  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,  
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches  
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches  
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.  
 Conrad Heinrich Donner, Hamburg.  
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
 L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg.  
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL  
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.  
 and their correspondents.  
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY  
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova  
 Milan, Torino.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for  
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-  
 acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

The BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, has the  
 honor to inform its shareholders that at the General  
 Assembly of 24th November last, the distribution cor-  
 responding to the first financial year ending on the  
 31st June, 1898, has been determined as follows:  
 10 fr. 00 c. per share (125 fr. paid up), interest of 5 per  
 cent and dividend.

1 fr. 00 c. for the *Pavés Beneficiários*, Coupon No. 1.  
 These payments are effected in Rio de Janeiro, 8  
 Rua da Quitanda, on the presentation of the shares or  
 against the delivery of coupon No. 1 of the *Pavés*  
*Beneficiários*, less the stamp tax, in conformity with  
 French law.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110,150:200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000:000\$ in accordance with  
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserva Fund. . . . Rs. 19,537:044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9,075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro  
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
 London & County Banking Co. Ld.  
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ld.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottelner &amp; Co.

LONDON.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
 description of banking business.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places  
 where a post-office exists; the manufac-  
 turer will forward by registered mail and  
 to any given address, if accompanied by  
 money: 1 box for \$2.50, 4 dozen boxes for  
 125.00 and One dozen boxes for 20.00.  
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
 Rio de Janeiro.

**UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC- TIONS.**

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

The Rua do Ouvidor, said Uncle  
 Abner, is undoubtedly one of the his-  
 torical localities of the country. It has  
 existed since early colonial times, the  
 centre of business, official and social  
 life: it has been described by every  
 traveller, it figures on many a historical  
 page, and it fills an important place in  
 the literature of the country. For the  
 provincial coming to the Corte, as the  
 capital was called in monarchical times,  
 the Rua do Ouvidor was the Mecca  
 toward which his face was always turned.  
 To it his steps were directed immedi-  
 ately on arrival, he met his friends there,  
 he watched the well-dressed ladies pas-  
 sing up and down, he passed hours in  
 his cafés gossiping and drinking coffee,  
 and when he returned home his talk  
 was of what he saw and heard on the  
 Rua do Ouvidor. Its shops were of the  
 richest and most fashionable in the  
 country, and its fame, like that of  
 Regent street, was spread far and wide.

After giving an account of myself to  
 my "consignee," I was sent, under the  
 guidance of an office clerk, to join some  
 old friends then located in Rua da Con-  
 stituição, near the old national museum.  
 In going there we passed through the  
 Rua do Ouvidor, the Largo S. Francisco  
 de Paula, the Largo do Rocio, and some  
 less important streets. And how strange  
 they all seemed. After the broad streets  
 of New York, these seemed like alleys.

My first impression on entering the  
 Rua do Ouvidor was that this surely  
 could not be the famous street of which  
 I had read. Too narrow for two carriages  
 to pass each other, badly paved, lined  
 with low, ugly, plastered buildings con-  
 taining shops of every class and descrip-  
 tion, and filled with all manner and  
 conditions of men—it was a street such  
 as I had never imagined. With the  
 exception of the *carregador* with a heavy  
 burden on his head, no one appeared to  
 be in a hurry, or to have anything to do.  
 In New York every business man's face  
 wears a preoccupied look and he hurries  
 through the street as though his fortune  
 depended on his speed; here no one  
 seemed to be in a hurry, nor to have  
 anything to do. A large proportion of  
 the men wore tall silk hats and black

frock coats, and there was a look  
 of studied gravity on their watchful  
 faces. They seemed to me to be small,  
 thin and very dark, and I was puzzled  
 at first sight with the conjecture that  
 this might be a result of tropical life.  
 And what in the world could they be do-  
 ing? The cafés were full of them, all  
 talking, gesticulating and sipping coffee.  
 Groups filled the sidewalks—talking,  
 waving their hands and strutting their  
 shoulders. Others strolled slowly up  
 and down the street—using lips, hands  
 and shoulders in excited pantomime,  
 occasionally stopping to emphasize a  
 statement with the index finger and a  
 studied deliberation of speech. To an  
 Anglo-Saxon, who gestures but little,  
 and that awkwardly, all this seemed  
 strange and attractive. Something im-  
 portant must have occurred, it seemed  
 to me, to have aroused so much excited  
 discussion. In fact, something had oc-  
 curred, for the Emperor had returned  
 from abroad only the day before, and  
 there was still a show of decorations  
 in the streets, but I soon learned that it  
 required nothing unusual to promote  
 lively discussion on the Rua do Ou-  
 vidor.

Since my first walk through the Ou-  
 vidor, a great many changes have oc-  
 curred, even that of changing its name!  
 It was then lined principally with ugly,  
 one-story buildings, of which the pres-  
 ent habitation of the *Gazeta de Notícias*  
 is a fair example. There were a few  
 buildings with an upper floor, and as  
 for the very few which looked down  
 upon us from the lofty height of a sec-  
 ond floor, they were as conspicuous as  
 they were rare. It seemed to me that  
 the town was in the last stages of decay,  
 for the buildings were antiquated and  
 dingy-looking, and their walls were  
 patched and crumbling. The old cigar-  
 shop at the corner of the Quitanda  
 which was torn down a year or two ago,  
 was a good example. It was torn down  
 because it was considered unsafe, but it  
 looked just the same the first time I  
 saw it many years ago. The roofs of  
 these old Portuguese buildings might  
 fall in, and the plaster might crumble  
 and fall off, but the heavy walls very  
 rarely give way. The old-time masons  
 could build a strong enough wall, even  
 if they could not make it plumb, for I've  
 seen some of their masonry so solid that  
 it took an immense deal of work to  
 break it up. And, of course, I have  
 seen not a little of the other thing—  
 walls built of broken stone, pieces of  
 rotten brick, sticks and mud, so thor-  
 oughly unsafe that it is a mystery how  
 they could have lasted so long. But I  
 am inclined to believe that the earlier  
 work of colonial times was of the better  
 description, the sham work coming in  
 later on when Brazil became independent  
 and the people began to make progress.  
 There is a tremendous amount of sham  
 in "progress," you know,—especially  
 in "order and progress."

Of the shops and offices on the Ou-  
 vidor, I remember very few by name.  
 Mr. George Leuzinger then had a small  
 stationer's shop and printing office at  
 the lower end of the street, where his  
 sons are still located, and he looked  
 after the business himself. He afforded  
 a good example of what patient, hard  
 work could accomplish, for he had built  
 up, little by little and from the hum-  
 blest beginnings, the largest and best  
 printing establishment in Brazil. And  
 he did it by giving his whole attention  
 to the business, by practising strict econ-  
 omy, and by having the loyal co-operation  
 of a faithful wife and an industrious  
 family of children. They did not meddle  
 in politics, the boys had no itching for  
 a military career, and they wasted no  
 time in talking gossip in the cafés.

A short distance above this I noted  
 the small, attractive-looking shop of  
 Mmes. Natté, already widely known for  
 their feather flowers. It was a shop  
 that no stranger could pass without  
 stopping to look at its collections of  
 curiosities, and I am glad to see that it  
 still holds out at the old stand, and  
 that it has prospered in spite of crum-  
 bling thrones and political disorder.  
 The next place to catch my eye and



impress my memory, was the *Jornal do Commercio*, whose dark and dingy interior afforded a sharp contrast to the bright, showy counting-rooms of the principal New York dailies. Above that I do not remember any special building except the old Hotel Ravot at the upper end of the street, whose admirable site seemed to be thrown away in so unprepossessing a building. I did not then know that hotels were not generally patronized by Brazilians, and that they depended in no small degree on a patronage which would be rigorously excluded from an American hotel.

In great part, the Ouvidor seemed to be a street of small shops, with here and there a café opening on the sidewalk. There were some large, fine-looking shops, and good taste was almost universally shown in dressing the show-windows. The number of French names on the signs gave me the reason for this, but it did not wholly explain how the street had become so celebrated. In colonial times it was occupied by the audience rooms of the royal magistrates and took its name from theirs (*ouvidor*), but when these were removed and the narrow little street blossomed out with French *modistes*, and tailor shops, and cafés, and all that, how did it happen that its reputation went on increasing, like that puzzling mustard-seed, until it filled the whole land? I must confess that I could not understand it then, nor can I now.

(To be continued.)

#### MANICÓBA RUBBER IN BRAZIL.

The official report of Consul Benjamin F. Clark of Pernambuco to the United States government has just reached us.

He says: The manicóba plant is grown in the north of Brazil especially in Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba. In price the rubber from those states is second to the seringueira or Pará rubber, and for certain classes of work is preferred to the latter.

The interest in the growth of the plant is steadily increasing through the three states mentioned above, and is also extending rapidly throughout Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Bahia, giving better results with less labour than almost any other agricultural pursuit.

The seed should be planted at the beginning of winter, red or brown soil giving the best results. At the time of planting the soil should be neither excessively dry or wet; once the tree has reached the age of two years it can resist any weather, but, of course, the amount of milk will always more or less depend on the climatic influence.

At six years the plant will have reached its maturity, which is the time best suited for tapping, though this may be begun at the age of two years. After six years the tree will produce annually, until the age of thirty years, from 4 to 5 kilograms (8 to 11 pounds) of rubber, if in good condition. After thirty years the yield will slightly decrease, the life being at least a century, under fair conditions. The sap is prepared in exactly the same manner as the seringueira of Pará, but is of a deeper brown color after smoking.

The way the greater part of the manicóba rubber is produced in the states above mentioned is to simply cut the bark of the tree, letting the sap run in drops to the base, where by the action of the sun's rays it coagulates and forms an irregular solid mass, which is gathered by the natives and sold to the middlemen, by whom it is shipped to America and Europe.

The prices per kilogram range, in the states, from 2 to 5 milreis (28 to 70 cents per 2,204 pounds), according to quality.

Besides the manicóba, these states produce a great quantity of mangabeira rubber, which is of an inferior grade to the manicóba and is used for covering cables, &c.

Below is given a table of the rubber export from Ceará for the years 1893 to 1897, inclusive:—

	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	*Kilos	†Milreis	\$359,340-66
1893.	135,569	1,129,742	
1894.	146,627	1,221,892	243,378.30
1895.	146,627	1,592,567	302,387.73
1896.	324,347	2,702,725	486,490.50
1897.	475,663	3,964,108	594,616.20

An original and yet a very successful method of gardening has been devised by Mr. J. P. Ohmer, of Ohio. His plan is to take an iron hooped barrel and bore a large number of holes in it round its circumference. He then fills the barrel with carefully selected earth, places it on end, and in each hole inserts a strawberry plant. On each acre of land he places 2,500 of these garden-barrels, each of which produces half a bushel of large strawberries of exquisite flavor. By this ingenious system he gets a crop of 1,250 bushels of strawberries from each acre of ground, a marvel of economic gardening by which life is rapidly making a fortune.

\* 1 kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds.  
† The paper milreis is estimated as follows: 1893, 23 cents; 1894, 20 cents; 1895, 19 cents; 1896, 18 cents; 1897, 15 cents.

## SEA SICKNESS

### ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing seasickness and all the other nervous and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results, owing to this and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th ulto., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W., to whom I recommended the *Nectandra* for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Olinda*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26, in 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable gastric pain; intestinal pain from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Macao, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 27th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mazonco, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mazonco.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote us as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried following the recommendation of a well-known person without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Amehem Lacand.

Miss Richardson's letter runs:

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious."

E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:

Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serrania station to Juazeiro. From him and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is, indeed, a most useful utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara issue a prospectus in three languages: PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners. Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Deposito in Rua de S. Pedro, No 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

#### CLOS ST CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. H&A Napier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 21 Rua da Candelaria.

#### S. DOMINGOS

To Let a large house, in good condition, with garden, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family or for a boarding house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

#### ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos. Inquire at this office.

#### TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.



**BENZ & Co., Rheinische Gasmotorenfabrik, Mannheim (Germany)**

Skilful and respectable agents are required. Correspondence in all modern languages.

#### PRICE'S

##### ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

A firm of American Manufacturers' Export Selling Agents desire an active person to be their representative on Commission, one acquainted with the Merchants who can buy American manufactured goods; must read and write English correctly and be able to inspect the Catalogues of the Manufacturers to the buyers.

Address in English with references,

DELLÉ & Co.,

2 & 4 Stone Street,

New York, U. S. A.

#### Hotels.

##### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottage)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Fasten system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and speedily table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

##### ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

##### VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

NO. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality prices moderate.

For further information apply to

FERNAND MENTGES.

ARREBILCA 52. Telephone 205.

## DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

### TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark, without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alms Street, Coventry, England.

#### PATENT

### MOTOR CARRIAGES (BENZ'S)

HORSELESS CARRIAGES for 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 persons.

Price—

From Marks 2000 and upwards.

Up to 1st October, 1898, 1600 Cars have been sold and delivered.

In the races, "Paris—Bordeaux", "Paris—Marseilles", "Chicago", "Marseilles—Nice", the most brilliant results have been obtained.

**BENZ & Co., Rheinische Gasmotorenfabrik, Mannheim (Germany)**

Skilful and respectable agents are required. Correspondence in all modern languages.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

#### The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

## FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO, in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandah overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

## Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

### SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 40,

Telephone 5015

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Cariara) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERNAND MENTGES.

ARREBILCA 52.

Telephone 205.

AS

## DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

### TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark, without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alms Street, Coventry, England.

#### PATENT

### MOTOR CARRIAGES (BENZ'S)

HORSELESS CARRIAGES for 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 persons.

Price—

From Marks 2000 and upwards.

Up to 1st October, 1898, 1600 Cars have been sold and delivered.

In the races, "Paris—Bordeaux", "Paris—Marseilles", "Chicago", "Marseilles—Nice", the most brilliant results have been obtained.

**BENZ & Co., Rheinische Gasmotorenfabrik, Mannheim (Germany)**

Skilful and respectable agents are required. Correspondence in all modern languages.

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States

JAN. 14.—Mr. Dingley of tariff fame died to-day.  
It is officially denied that there is any mutiny amongst the American troops in the Philippines. The original report came from a Spanish source.

JAN. 17.—General Otis telegraphs that the state of affairs in the Philippines is becoming more tranquil.

The American commission to study how best to govern the Philippine islands will start for Manila within the next fortnight.

President McKinley has insisted on the court-martial being held on General Eagan for his conduct to General Miles, his superior officer.

The Senate has again taken the Nicaragua Canal scheme into consideration in accordance with the terms of the message of President McKinley.

JAN. 18.—General Lawton has left with further reinforcements for the Philippines. The house of representatives has approved a bill for increasing the navy, and for adding 6,000 men to its strength.

A Havas agency telegram from Washington says news has been received there of a terrible fight between King Malietoa and King Matafai. The former was defeated, seventy-three men were either killed or wounded, and Matafai holds the throne. [The curious thing about the foregoing telegram is that Malietoa died Aug. 22, last year, and that he left no Malietoa to succeed him. The control of the islands is vested in the consuls of Great Britain, Germany and the United States and the Chief Justice of Samoa.]

JAN. 19.—General Wood advises the government to keep 50,000 men in Cuba for some years.

President McKinley has sent the extradition treaty with Brazil to congress, and it is expected to pass without modifications. General Eagan for having given General Miles the lie, is to be tried before a court-martial presided over by General Wesley Merritt. The court-martial is to take place on the 25th inst.

## Spain.

JAN. 17.—The members of the Sagasta cabinet, are disagreeing and it is possible that a cabinet crisis will ensue.

General Correa, the minister of war, has prohibited meetings of military officers on the occasion of the King's feast day.

It is said that Sr. Sagasta will only convoke the Spanish Cortes when the American senate has approved the treaty of peace.

JAN. 18.—The Madrid papers complain bitterly of the rigorous censorship established by the Americans in Manila, and state that all the letters and telegrams of General Rios are violated.

General Correa, the war minister, to-day informed his colleagues that he would deal rigorously with any general or other officer who took part in political manifestations, as such conduct is subversive of the discipline that must be maintained in the army. He also announced his intention to introduce a scheme of compulsory military service with a plan for reducing the number of officers in the army.

## Great Britain

JAN. 14.—Cecil Rhodes received an ovation on his arrival in London to-day.

The *Oceanic* launched in Belfast to-day for the White Star line is the largest vessel afloat. She is 704 feet long and has 17,000 tons register.

The ports along the south coast of England have suffered severely from the recent gales and also those along the Welsh coast.

The *Times* characterises the international disarmament scheme as utopian. (We used the same words when the first telegram arrived).

M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador in London, replying to a deputation from the Peace League said the French people were not hostile to England and minimised the Fashoda incident as being solely the work of the press.

From Havana a telegram says that a Spaniard, having hoisted the Spanish flag over his house, was attacked by 300 Cubans. The American pickets intervened, and in the bayonet charge that ensued there were many wounded.

A reported defeat of the Anglo-Egyptian soldiers by the Emir Fedil is denied, but reinforcements are on their way from Omdurman.

The s.s. *Industan* with a cargo of cattle and sheep from the River Plate reached Gravesend to-day with large losses owing to the recent gale.

Several papers say that Mr. John Morley intends to retire from active interference in politics. (Mr. Morley is 60 years of age but for a statesman is yet young and strong. His retirement from politics, if true, will leave the future Liberal leadership between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith).

JAN. 15.—The *Morning Post* says that a treaty of alliance has been signed between Russia and Afghanistan. (Readers of Charles Marvin's book, "At the Gates of Herat" will appreciate the value of this telegram).

Lord Charles Beresford has arrived at Kio in Japan, and in an interview said that an alliance was imminent between Great Britain, Germany, the United States and Japan. (Cham-

berlain gave the same information two months ago at Birmingham).

Telegrams from Warsaw say that a Lieut. Pekarwich being tried by a court-martial and finding himself proved guilty, fired at the presiding officer and killed him on the spot.

Maximo Gomez is said to be disgusted with the manner in which the chief Cubans are accepting employment under the American government.

From Madrid it is reported that the divergencies amongst the members of the cabinet on the army and navy estimates is likely to produce another crisis in the Sagasta cabinet.

JAN. 18.—The London papers say that great discontent exists amongst the Spanish soldiery owing to the introduction of a new uniform and delays in pay.

The identity of the infamous Jack the Ripper is said to have been partially disclosed by a London clergyman who was to have kept the secret until ten years after the murderer's death. He is said to have been an old army surgeon.

Mr. John Morley has formally resigned his position as a leader of the liberal party on account of the jingoism that is being shown in the Southern and Chinese questions.

The army of the Emir Ahmed Fedil has surrendered to the Anglo-Egyptian troops, and the latter are now complete masters of the Blue Nile valley.

Mr. Chamberlain says that peace with France is now assured.

JAN. 19.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Wolverhampton, declared that Great Britain had gone half way to meet France in a friendly settlement of questions pending between the two nations, and that all were settled with the exception of those relating to Newfoundland and Madagascar.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Madrid that the triumph of Don Carlos is considered probable. It is the general belief there that the army is solidly in favor of the pretender.

The row in Samoa seems to be explained by an attempt of Matafai to regain his little throne, contumacious by the German consul. Three British cruisers have been ordered to Apia from New Zealand to support British interests and American gunboats are also expected to be sent. It is probable that Matafai will be allowed to reign under protection of the guaranteeing powers.

Sr. Moreno, the Argentine expert on the boundary question, has arrived in London, and the first sitting of the arbitrators will take place shortly.

The London and provincial papers are all in favor of an *entente cordiale* with France, and applaud the pacific tone of Sir Michael Hicks Beach at Bristol.

The snow storms in Scotland are heavier this year than in many previous years of bad weather.

JAN. 20.—The government has formally taken over the government of the Sudan conjointly with the Khedive of Egypt. Lord Kitchener, as governor-general, has abolished slavery.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is said to have arranged the railway from the Cape to Cairo with Mr. Chamberlain, who expects to be able to guarantee ten millions sterling for the enterprise. Mr. Asquith speaking at Louth characterised a war between Great Britain and France as a scandalous calamity.

## France.

JAN. 14.—Nubir Pasha, the greatest of Egyptian ministers in the present century, died in Paris to-day. He was born in 1825.

Esterhazy has asked for a safe conduct if he is to give evidence before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus case. (He is likely to get it).

Col. Schwartzkoppen (who was military attaché for Germany in Paris in 1893-4 and whose name was principally mixed up with the secret charges against Dreyfus) says that he has had no communication whatever with Dreyfus.

JAN. 17.—M. Drumont, the anti Jew and anti-Dreyfus journalist, has published a violent article against Great Britain in his paper, the *Libre Parole*.

Telegrams from Russia say that the press there is strongly opposed to the cession of the Moravia and Caroline islands to either Great Britain or Germany.

M. Ernest Daudet has published a forcible article in the *Gaulois* in favor of an *entente cordiale* between France and Germany, and his views are popular in both countries.

JAN. 18.—Telegrams from Manila say that 700 Spaniards have been liberated by the Tagalos, and that all the other prisoners not soldiers or monks will be shortly sent to Spain.

Ex-Major Esterhazy arrived in Paris to-day, furnished with a safe-conduct, to give evidence in the supplementary Dreyfus case before the court of cassation.

M. Constans left Paris to-day to take up the post of French ambassador in Constantinople in succession to M. Patenotre.

JAN. 19.—Esterhazy's deposition before the court of cassation to-day chiefly consisted in allegations against Col. Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché in 1894, who, he says, is hostile to him for personal reasons.

Replying to a question in the Chamber of deputies, M. Lockroy said that France is the only power that has a practical submarine vessel in the *Zede* recently tried at Hyeres.

The ministry has decided not to intervene in the case of the Riquart trial, as the entire question rests with the court of cassation.

The *Siecle* publishes a letter from its correspondent in Cuba in which the state of the island is stated to be highly satisfactory.

## S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

## HEIMWEH! (ETC.)

Such is the patriot's boast wherever we roam,  
His first, best country ever is at home.

## The Traveller.

O thou wandering, dollar-hunting Britisher,  
who for more or less substantial reasons hast  
taken root in a foreign land, even though  
that land be Brazil, is thy heart never heavy  
within thee because of things which when  
thou had'st them, thou valuedst not? Tell me,  
thou pale-eyed, heat-worn toiler, sweating  
long years in thy murky Rio office, bending  
over thy greasy ledger, dodging the yellow  
juck, keeping a stiff upper lip and hoping  
for a good time to come some day, what  
wouldst thou not now give for one warm  
whiff of a British bean field in full, sunny  
blossom—to see thy native valleys smile with  
wavy corn—to strip to the buff and plunge  
again into the summer sea that breaks  
white upon blue—to buff the player (of hand  
of course)—around Riquart's crags, or purrs  
and gambols over the rolling shingles in  
Llundun Bay?

*Saudades*—sweetest, saddest, word in the  
Lusian tongue—*saudades* is the name of your  
complaint, my boy! *Saudades* of the cold  
bright springs of your youth, with the crocuses,  
the snowdrops, the daffy-down-dillies; of the  
sea side with the roar of the rising tide, the  
pearly girls, blustering breezes, halting vans,  
nigger minstrels. Even in S. Paulo's more  
temperate climate, you miss from the waves  
of bright green, buffalo grass around your  
adopted home, the foam of pink-tipped daisies  
and yellow buttercups, and the blue forget-  
me-not that False You had forgotten!

And if of a morning you start out bright  
and early, before the sun has quite burnt  
his way through the cool gray mists that  
overhang the grassy slopes and blur the out-  
lines of the clumps of virgin *mato*, your  
walk over the silent *campos*—among whose  
tufts of shimmering goats'beard you are far  
more likely to scare up a snake than a sky  
lark—serves but to remind you how on English  
downs the blue air above you would now be  
dotted with little quivering, trilling specks  
of brown-plumaged life, filling the world with  
a volume of music quite out of proportion to  
their size; how, even around the suburban  
villa of your birth the wooded patches would  
resound to the full-throated song of thrush  
and blackbird, bullfinch and yellow hammer;  
and finally how, after sundown, when the  
dews were falling and the thankful flowers  
gave forth their sweetest perfume, and when  
the leafy moonlit stage was clear of all the  
common sort, instead of rasping *agurn* or  
booming treefrog, you would hear the kingly  
nightingale sound forth the triumph of his  
lovelorn rhapsody!

I am perfectly sober. Yet the above was  
not what I meant to write, at all. I intended  
to drive my *burros* along their accustomed  
track as stolidly as usual; but the plagu-  
e-bond got off the line, and landed me up to  
the axles in a rhapsody! "All I meant to  
say was that there are things which haunt  
a fellow, donchiknow, and he cannot get rid  
of them—or rather he is sorry he has got rid  
of them;—they nipped them away for a mess  
of pottage—of *feijão* and *cume seco*, or such  
like.

And here, resuming, let me say that one  
of the things the British sentimental traveller  
would like to carry away from home with  
him in some kind of specially constructed  
phonograph, is that melancholy far away  
music of church bells swinging rhythmically  
on ropes pulled by human hands; not furiously  
beaten to the measure of the *Ze Perira* by  
madmen chained in bellries—by blithering,  
glibbering black lunatics wildly sawing sledges  
nummers against masses of cracked bell metal,  
such as at times make day and night hideous  
in this and other Roman Catholic countries;  
perhaps with a view to propitiate Heaven,  
but certainly in a way calculated to frighten  
the Devil!

Edgar Allan Poe completely forgot to make  
mention of these creatures; hence I find  
myself obliged, however diffidently, to sup-  
plement his poem of

## THE BELLS.

Hear the clanking of the Bells;  
Monkish Bells:  
What a curious state of mind their threnody compels  
When the true and the untrue—whisks—  
Every one is full of cracks—  
Make one feel:  
"Till we ask with stupid pride  
"Is the blooming house young?  
"If so, shut your blooming face,  
Run as fast as you can face  
The red devil!  
But the people—ah, the people,  
They that hang out near the steeple,  
Curse the horrid row they make  
Keeping every one awake;  
And they lope and tear their hair,  
And they sweat and sweat,  
At the jangling and the whanking of the bells bells  
Of the bells bells bells bells bells bells bells  
At the clacking and the whacking of the bells!

Hark how on the varying gale  
seems the sound to sink and fall,  
And to die  
And poor wretches hope at last  
That the thick of it is past,  
And ere day begins to peep  
They may with pleasant sleep  
Wink an eye  
But the wind upon its back  
drives the old rascal clack,  
Only fifty times as loud  
Swells the din in chorus proud:  
If twenty thousand daddies  
And their sixty thousand dads,  
Turning suddenly insane,  
Should with all their might and main  
stoned with all their might and main  
Ancient pangs!

Till the sleepless watchers' sadness  
Sudden turns to rage and madness,  
And he shrieks a furious curse upon the row.

"Oh, if I could have my will  
I would every finger kill!"  
I should like to tear the vitals from them now!  
And I'd take each separate bell,  
Break the tongue and smash the shell,  
And then toss the blooming pieces down etc. etc. etc.  
Down etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.  
Toss and kick the blooming pieces down etc. etc.

Now what I am skillfully leading up to is the  
fact that there are not only no Protestant  
church bells to be heard in S. Paulo, but,  
although there is an English Church, there is  
no English parson. S. Paulo Anglican Church,  
S. Paulo, is at present tumbling along water-  
logged under a jury rig with a passenger in  
charge, so to speak.

From the talk which goes on we understand  
that to take the British chaplaincy of our city  
implies a great stretch of condescension on the  
part of even the feeblest specimen of an  
English church parson who can be found.  
Prayers are actually being offered every Sunday  
that a suitable chaplain be sent down from  
wherever they come from—to fill the vacant  
place.

Now why is this? The salary attached to  
the post has been, £ 450 per annum—(£ 250  
from the congregation; £ 200 from the South  
American Missionary Society),—a roomy, com-  
fortable, newly-built parsonage, rent free,  
next the church, and with ample ground round  
it. There is plenty of pleasant society, tennis,  
cricket, dancing, afternoon tea and scandal.  
There is no personal danger. The climate of  
S. Paulo is at least as healthy as that of any  
part of England, as the city is 2500 feet above  
sea-level; i.e. above the level of Rio and  
Santos. The parson is not expected to visit  
Santos during the hot weather.

We do not eat our missionaries; even the  
Santos boys, with all their faults, are not can-  
nibals! The work is light and there are no  
indigent poor. A healthy, energetic, well  
educated gentleman arriving to take the  
position of chaplain here, would certainly  
receive a cordial welcome.

As things are we have to be born, and die  
without benefit of clergy; and what are we to  
do if we can't be married? But perhaps we  
are too far away. Up to the present at least  
we find ourselves in the position of the sailor  
in the shipwreck in Don Juan:

He asked Pedrito for an absolution  
Who told him to be d—d in the confusion!

NICODERMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 22 January, 1899.

## ADELINA PATTI.

Now that the approaching marriage of Patti  
*la Diva par excellence* is fixed for the 25th  
inst., a brief memoir of the *prima donna* of  
the 19th century will not be out of place.  
Adelina Clorinda Patti was born in Madrid on  
19 February 1843. She received her profes-  
sional training under her step-brother, Ettore  
Barilli, and made her first appearance on the  
stage in New York in 1859. Both her parents  
had been singers and she was taken to the  
United States while still a child. In 1861, she  
appeared as *Amina* in *La Sonambula* at  
Covent Garden and at once became the favorite  
*prima donna* of the day, which position she  
maintained for a longer period than any other  
singer of the century. Her voice is an  
unusually high soprano reaching to F in  
rich bell-like tone and of remarkable evenness.  
To these qualities she adds purity of style and  
the highest artistic finish. Equally at home  
in the tenderness of deep passion and the  
sprightly vivacity of comedy, she has also  
sung splendidly in oratorio. In 1870, she  
received from the Emperor of Russia the  
order of merit, and was appointed first singer  
at that court. In 1863, she married M. Roger  
de Caluzac, Marquis de Canx, but was divorced  
from him in 1886. She then married the  
tenor Ernesto Nicolini who died in 1898. Her  
home is Craig-y-nos Castle near Swansea,  
in which she opened a private theatre in 1891.  
It is an extensive property situated in one of  
the most delightful spots in Wales. Her  
future husband is a widower and is 29 years  
of age.

MR. STREAD is not helping the reputation of  
the Czar with his revelations of what he says  
that potentate has said to him. The world is  
quite willing to take a most favorable view of  
the young and amiable autocrat, but if Mr.  
Stead reports him faithfully he is either in-  
sincere or weak. He is quoted as expressing  
horror at the partition of China and as saying  
that Russia only occupied Port Arthur under  
bitter necessity and in order to forestall Ger-  
man and British designs. Russia secured a  
so-called lease, but really a cession, of Kiao  
Chow more than two years ago. The fact that  
Germany was allowed without protest to take  
this port herself is pretty good evidence of an  
understanding that Russia was not to be dis-  
turbed in the occupation of Tientsin and  
Port Arthur. As to the latter, England offered  
to enter into an agreement with Russia  
that no European power should occupy any  
point on the Gulf of Pechili, but this did not  
suit Russia. Russia's interference to prevent  
Japan from taking Port Arthur was obviously  
a first step toward taking it herself. The man  
who goes around knocking other men down  
right and left on the pretended ground that  
he was afraid some one intended to knock  
him down invites grave suspicion of his can-  
dor and his motives.—*New York Journal of  
Commerce*.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs. A list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and prices current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$4000 per annum for Brazil;  
\$1000 or £200 abroad or the equivalent in currency.  
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year  
or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.  
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by  
Eugene Frayer, Esq.,

141, Broadway, NEW YORK  
Messrs. Street & Co.,  
30 Cornhill, LONDON  
Frost & Co.,  
181, Queen Victoria Street.

Under the Victoria Store, SÃO PAULO.  
Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$500 each.  
SINGLE COPIES: \$50 each, for sale at the office  
of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua  
do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24th, 1899.

RECENT acts of the executive branch again compel us to call attention to the urgent necessity of providing a constitutional check upon the arbitrary exercise of authority. We do not question the motives of the executive, but as the tendency is to override some of the simplest principles of law and justice, prompt measures must be taken to protect the interests of the people. In a republic no man, no matter how good and patriotic he may be, ought to be entrusted with absolute power. There should always be a check upon his official acts, and recourses should always be provided against unjust and illegal acts of authority. At the present moment, the national treasury is apparently without sufficient funds to meet current expenses, and the government is therefore resorting to extraordinary expedients to provide itself with cash. And in doing this, the minister of finance not only considers himself authorized to give retroactive effect to the new customs and consumption taxes which went into force on the 4th instant, by applying them to imports arrived and discharged into lighters before that date and to stocks of merchandise in the retail shops, or on deposit, but he has recently decided to suspend the payment of interest on the gold loans of 1868 and 1889 for the fourth quarter of 1898, on the pretext that the last budget authorizes the government to refund these loans. As we have before stated, a loan implies a contract between the government and the bondholders, and neither party has the right to modify the terms and provisions of that contract without the other's consent. Besides this, the government can not give retroactive effect to such a measure, by forcing bondholders to accept interest on terms provided for subsequent to the period for which it is due. If the government wishes to refund the gold loans of 1868 and 1889, it must first make its proposition and then give the bondholders the choice of accepting or not. To force them to accept currency bonds and currency interest for their gold bonds, is an act of cruel injustice. If one man were to take another's property in that way, the law would punish him as a criminal, for it would be considered robbery. And there is no power on earth competent to make it right in the state to do what is so clearly criminal in the individual. To protect the people against such acts of arbitrary authority, the supreme court should be empowered to consider them on application, to declare them void, and to order their suspension.

The minister of justice has, for the third time, rejected the claim of Messrs. Jorge Dickson & Co. for an indemnization of £617,000 for the loss of a large quantity of jerked beef shipped to this port in 1886 and not allowed discharge because of the scare over the cholera in Argentina and Uruguay. One of these claims, we believe, has been allowed, and we see no reason why that of Messrs. Dickson & Co. should be declared by the *Pais* unfounded and unjust. If an arbitrary act of the executive causes losses to the business of an individual, he is certainly entitled to an indemnity.

And this is all the more necessary where officials act arbitrarily and unreasonably, as so often occurs in hasty sanitary measures against epidemic diseases. We do not know whether it is a recognized principle in law, or not, but it seems to us to be a very simple act of justice for the state to assume the fullest responsibility for all losses occasioned by public measures against epidemic diseases, hostile invasions, etc. The object is to protect the whole community, and the whole community should therefore bear the cost, and not the few individuals who happen to be caught between our defensive measures and the enemy.

From the *Imprensa*, Jan. 21.

## THE LOANS OF 68 AND 89.

What is occurring in relation to the creditors of this part of the national debt is grave and demands the serious reconsideration of the competent authorities.

Under the pretext of observing provisions of the budget now in force, interest for the last quarter of 1898, which cannot be subject to any budget but that of the year to which it belongs, has been, and continues, suspended. At the Caixa de Amortização certificates, or cheques as they are there called, have been given to those concerned, entitling them to receive the sums due. This is a confession of matured indebtedness, but that office refuses to cash those cheques, which is a suspension of payments.

Any merchant who should thus act for three weeks towards any class of his creditors would have already been declared insolvent. The government's privileges may free it from the material disadvantages resulting from such conduct, but it is mistaken if it imagines that, by means of subterfuges, it can escape disastrous moral consequences.

Every conversion presupposes an agreement. Even in those that are obligatory the acknowledged faculty of creditors to choose between conversion and reimbursement shields their liberty and raises it above the arbitrary will of the government. The latter, then, must not suppose that it has been empowered to carry into execution a dictatorial act. Its mission is simply that of a negotiator. It must consult those concerned and obtain their consent, in the absence of which it has no power to compel them to accept the funding loan.

And, as what is in question is a conversion, it is evident that it cannot retroactively embrace interest that is already due. Conversions, when there is no explicit legislative provision or no free relinquishment of their rights by the creditors, involve only for the future the respective interests and the kind of money in which it is to be paid. In regard to this there has never been the slightest question.

Regressive conversions are unknown in financial history. When they are changed from prospective into retrospective they no longer have the name of conversions. They are, then, suspensions of payments. And in suspensions of payments bankrupts are not permitted to dictate terms to their creditors. The latter, on the contrary, regulate the situation of the bankrupts.

If the intended conversion is to be accomplished, it must be in securities exactly like those of the English agreement and the holders of 68 and 89 bonds must be placed on a perfectly equal footing with the creditors of our foreign loans.

The unpardonable delay in the payment of interest for the last quarter has already been interpreted as a trick. It has been asserted that this inexcusable procrastination conceals the design of depreciating those bonds so that they may be bought at the low price to which they will thus fall. We cannot believe it.

The loss of our credit abroad, this would be the coup de grace for our credit at home, and any national emergency that may hereafter arise would find all the doors of wealth inexorably closed to its demands.

If the government will reflect, it will see that it may avoid what is an outrage in the eye of the law, besides being a political blunder, by giving orders for cashing the cheques issued by the Caixa de Amortização. Left unpaid in the hands of creditors these documents are deplorable testimonials of our present situation. Having made this payment, the government will then be in a position to come to an agreement for regulating its status with those creditors.

## THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT QUISSAMÁN.

The American minister, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, returned last week from a most interesting trip through the agricultural districts of the state of Rio de Janeiro. His chief stay was at Quissaman, where he was the guest of the Visconde de Urubaly, Dr. Ribeiro de Castro, Senator Manoel de Queiroz (vice-president of the Senate) and the Condessa de Ararama. Friday last being the anniversary of the appointment of the minister to Rio, the occasion was celebrated by a banquet in the *palacete* of the Visconde de Quissaman, when his excellency was the recipient of enthusiastic toasts.

Mr. Bryan brought away many specimens of the natural wealth of the district, which he said should be exhibited in the museum at Philadelphia.

Although the American minister found French, German and Russian machinery in the Quissaman sugar mill, which is the oldest and

one of the largest in Brazil, he was gratified to notice ploughs from the Deere factory of Illinois in use on most of the vast sugar plantations around Macaé. These are owned by one family who form a potent clan living in patriarchal unity in great manor houses, the dimensions of which can be imagined from dining halls in several with a seating capacity of over a hundred, and from the number of between forty and fifty bed-rooms in the mansion of the Visconde de Quissaman. The open-handed hospitality of these planters recalls that of Virginia and of Scandinavia. A private railroad traverses and telephones connect these estates. The generosity of these Brazilian *fazendeiros* was recently illustrated in a touching manner. A Doctor McCord of Alabama, who had for many years been the family physician of this noble connection, lately returned to the United States and soon afterwards died. News reaching Brazil that the Doctor had prior to his death met with financial reverses and had left his family in poverty, the Visconde de Urubaly, chief of the Quissaman clan, raised a subscription among his kinsmen of some seven to eight thousand reals for the impoverished widow and children of their deceased friend.

Nearly everything consumed by these people is produced on their estates. Even the cars on their little railroad are manufactured there out of Brazilian woods. The train that was placed at the disposal of the minister and his party during their stay, was decorated with the stars and stripes and the Brazilian colors. Everywhere the demonstrations were affectionately enthusiastic.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The *Correio Mercantil*, of Pelotas, says that crime is rampant at Jaguarão.

—Mr. Percy Stanforth, H. B. M. vice-consul in Buenos Aires, has been promoted as consul to Rio Grande do Sul.

—A telegram from Belo Horizonte, Minas Geraes, on the 21st reports intense heat there, no rain having fallen for six days.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, it is reported, will shortly give a dinner at Petropolis to President Campos Salles.

—In 82 municipalities of the state of São Paulo there were registered in November last 4,303 births, 2,431 deaths and 691 marriages.

—It is thought that several planters residing near Casa Branca, S. Paulo, will be unable for lack of means, to cultivate their plantations this year.

—We see by our River Plate exchanges that Mr. Stanforth, for three years vice-consul at Buenos Aires, has been appointed British consul at Rio Grande do Sul.

—At Natal, a public denunciation has been made of the theft of a registered letter in the postoffice, but the administrator of the office, says a telegram of the 20th, has not seen fit to reply.

—A recent hail storm at Faxina, S. Paulo, is said to have caused much damage. One man is reported to have lost his grapes, crop from which he had expected to make from 70 to 80 pipes of wine.

—Fugitives continue to arrive in Bahia from the drought-stricken interior. The state government is giving them shelter at the immigrants' barracks and is doing all it can to relieve their distress.

—At Itapetininga, S. Paulo, an onion measuring 52 centimetres in circumference and weighing 1,450 grammes (a little over 3 lbs.) has been grown on land belonging to Capt. João Carlos de Toledo Ribas.

—According to the *Gazeta de Minas*, Dr. Emilio Massen has recently discovered *phyloxera* on about 8,000 Isabella grapevine cuttings imported from the United States by Sr. Antonio Teixeira da Silva, of Bomsucesso.

—A *Mandao* journal contains an account of an attack made by Indians on the village of Sant'Anna in a remote district in the state of Amazonas. The Indians robbed the village and killed six persons, whose corpses they mutilated.

—According to the meteorologist of the São Paulo geographical commission the average temperature in that city in December was 70.0° Fahr., the maximum having been 92.3° and the minimum 56.3°. The rainfall was 132.4 mm., which was less than the average of 144.9 mm.

—The Portuguese vice-consul at Santos has sent his resignation to the consul general at Rio and requires an immediate settlement of his accounts. The *Journal* of São Paulo learns that the vice-consul has taken this step because he considers the Portuguese colony of Santos ungovernable.

—According to a decree of the 2nd inst. the state of Minas Geraes will begin the work of inscribing the areas and values of real estate properties on March 1st, which will be terminated on May 31st. Twenty days notice will be given in each municipality, within which proprietors must present the information required. The unit of measurement will be the *alqueire* (50×100 braças)—and fines will be imposed for errors exceeding 15 per cent of the area. The unit of area is one of the old measurements established by law many years ago. The law also requires herewith the obligatory registry at the collector's office of all real estate transfers under 200, which will be made free. We presume that all transfers exceeding that sum are also to be registered.

—The new municipal prefect of São Paulo seems to be trying to bring the public coachmen to account. A few days since, one had his licence cancelled because of his being a thief, and two others suffered the same penalty for disrespect to their customers.

—Many of the old springs about Bahia which have been cleaned out, are now giving an abundance of water, but there are apprehensions that they will soon be exhausted. The Retiro spring has become completely dry. A number of Abyssinian wells have been driven in various parts of the city and are giving good results. Various owners of private springs have undertaken to sell water at 100 reis per barrel.

## S. PAULO GAS CO. AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir,—In your issue of the 17th inst. you reproduce the gist of a statement which appeared in the local press, with all the appearance of being an official statement, that the S. Paulo Gas Co. has on its way out all the machinery for a large electric light installation, to give light night and day even in the suburbs of the city by means of underground cables, etc.

As one interested in the electric lighting of S. Paulo I have made a note of the date of this communication and will be pleased to inform you of the date of the arrival of this large consignment of electric plant in S. Paulo.

In the meantime I would be glad to know when the large capital necessary for this new undertaking was raised or authorised by the shareholders of the Gas Co. and also what the Gas Co. intend doing with their present gas plant seeing that the offer of electric light is a voluntary one and not called for by the state government, and consequently no compensation can be expected from the government for the gas plant which will no longer be required.

Yours sincerely,

No "BLUFF."

## RAILROAD NOTES.

—We hear the Mr. G. F. Roderick, storekeeper of the Leopoldina railway, is soon returning home. He came out a few months ago under a four years' contract.

—It is stated that Mr. G. F. Colman, ex-manager of the Leopoldina railway will leave for Europe on the 31st inst. His friends in Petropolis will give him a banquet before his departure.

—Mr. M. C. Miller, who arrived in Rio with Mr. Barrow, has taken up his duties as private secretary to the new manager of the Leopoldina. Mr. Miller comes from the Southern railway of Buenos Aires.

—A Bahia telegram of the 20th announces the arrival there of Comendador Joseph Mawson, who comes to inaugurate construction works on the railway from São Novo Mundo, a branch of the Bahia Central.

—A new departure has been made in railway management in the Argentine republic, where Dr. Pedro N. Arias, late lawyer to the Central Argentine Railway Co., has been appointed president of the local board of directors of that company in Buenos Aires. We may hear more of similar appointments both in that country and this within a short time. Dr. Arias does not speak English, but that is a detail where every prominent English railway man speaks Spanish.

—We are informed on very good authority that the position of storekeeper of the Leopoldina railway in Brazil has been accepted by Mr. H. A. Millar, who resigned a similar post on the Buenos Aires and Pacific railway only last month with the intention of returning to England. If our memory serves us, Mr. Millar came out about four years ago to re-organise the stores department of the Pacific railway, and we understand that it was partly owing to his abilities in this direction which induced Mr. Barrow to secure his services for the Leopoldina.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—A letter has been received in Buenos Aires from a member of the staff of the Leopoldina railway in Brazil, which confirms what we wrote some few weeks back. The letter states that there are about 10 to 15 derailments a day, that there is no time-table, and that trains leave more or less when they like. When a new engineer arrived there he was told to go outside to such and such a place, and when he asked what time the train left he was told, "Oh, any time between 7 and 9." In the offices there are no archives, except in the memories of the employees. Mr. Barrow and his new staff will have their work cut out to put matters ship-shape, but we are sure they will do it.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—A serious accident nearly happened yesterday morning on the mountain section of the Petropolis railway (Leopoldina). The axle of locomotive No. 11 broke and the machine with a special coach started down the incline at a dangerous speed. Some of the passengers started to jump from the coach, but were prevented by others. The driver, however, kept cool and reversing steam succeeded in stopping his train after a run of about 1 1/2 kilometres. It transpires that the coach was not provided with brakes, which is an oversight the Leopoldina company should rectify at once. No coach should ever be used on this section without being provided with the strongest brakes, and these should be carefully tested every trip.



—The new manager of the Leopoldina railway has not yet had time to warm with his work here, and cannot be held responsible for the sins of omission on the part of former managers. There are, however, two matters in which he can do a great service to the public at an early date. The first is to issue an official time-table to enable the travelling public to make their arrangements in a business like way. The second is to publish the weekly traffic receipts of the line in Rio for the information of the many local shareholders, who have hitherto had to wait a month until the London papers came to hand with the desired particulars. We feel sure that Mr. Barrow will have already found it strange that these elementary matters have not been attended to previously.

—Numerous members of the administration staff of the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway, on the 5th inst., presented a handsome dressing case, silver mounted cane, and Russian leather pocket book to Mr. H. C. Kay, on his leaving this country to occupy a position on the Leopoldina Railway of Brazil, after having for the past nine years occupied various positions in the Traffic Department of the Rosario Railway. Mr. Charles Wibley, the acting general manager of the latter company, made the presentation, and in a very kindly speech, which we are sure was endorsed by all present, wished Mr. Kay every success in his new sphere of action. We congratulate Mr. Kay upon his having secured the good-will of his colleagues while he has been employed on the Rosario Railway, and join them most heartily in their good wishes. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—When Mr. M. Crawley was traffic superintendent of the Southern railway, the writer, having business in his office one day, found seated at a desk a young man who had just come out from England and occupied the position of a clerk in that office. He was a bright, active young man, who evidently knew his business and did not take long to know yours. Within nine years, if we recollect, he was general manager of the Southern railway. He obtained this position, not by a pull with the directors at home but by sheer merit. When Mr. Crawley resigned, the traffic department was taken into the administration and Mr. Barrow worked it. Later he became assistant to the manager, and then assistant manager under Mr. Abbott. When that gentleman died, after a short illness, the board had no man ready for the place, and Mr. Barrow had been found so efficient that Mr. Parish and Mr. Barker decided that he would do to act as manager *pro tem*. For a year he was acting manager—with such success that he was confirmed as general manager. —*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The departures of the Lloyd steamers on the Matto Grosso line have been changed to the 12th and 27th of each month.

—The Lamport & Holt str. "Coleridge" left New York for Brazil on the 20th inst., and the Prince line str. "Kaffir Prince" from this port, arrived there the same date.

—The Lloyd steamer "Mandao" continues aground near Pará, and will probably remain so until next high tide. The cargo has been removed and deposited in the Pará *hapiques*.

—The British ship "Buckingham" has put into this port in distress and in order to undergo certain repairs has asked for tenders for discharging, warehousing, reshipping and restowing part or all of the cargo, consisting of wheat in bags.

—The officers and crew of the German corvette "Sophia" have received a cordial reception at Bahia. On the 21st the German Club gave a grand ball to the officers, to which the officers of the Portuguese cruiser "Adamastor" were invited.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 20th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer *Duffon* were the following: For New York: Mr. F. A. Gualco. For Bahia: Misses Lidia and Manuella Pereira de Moraes, and 6 third-class passengers. Also 2 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

—A fire broke out on the morning of the 21st inst. on the Russian lkt. "Latava" in the port of Bahia, and the ship was towed to the Montserrat beach and scuttled, as all other efforts to dominate the fire had proved fruitless. The ship brought out a general cargo from Hamburg, which had been only partly discharged.

—The Hamburg Südamerikanische liner *Pelotas* left Rio on the 21st inst. with the following passengers: For Hamburg: Messrs. Arnaldo Siqueira Pinto da Luz, Caio Pinheiro de Vasconcelos, João José Fernandes, Domingos Gomes Martins Lopes, Augusto Fernandes Araujo and Cantídio Corrêa da França. For Bahia: Messrs. Ernst Lohmann and Wilhelm Vogel.

—Our trade with the Brazilian coast has been very steady during the past week, no tonnage beyond that of the regular small traders and the space allowed by regular European liners calling at that coast, having been required. Rates to Santos, Rio and other coast ports remain virtually unchanged, while no other boat has been taken up for the carrying of live-stock to Rio, the few taken up for several voyages being, apparently, sufficient to supply the Rio requirements. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 9.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 23rd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Danube*, were the following: From Southampton: Mr. H. A. DeLisle and wife, Mrs. Marlock and child, Messrs. E. A. Pradal, Bernard Samner, J. Pryor, W. P. Vidian, I. R. Lendrum, A. H. Thomson and Williams. From Lisbon: Mr. J. M. Carvalho Portugal and wife, Mr. M. A. Coelho, wife and 2 children, Mr. M. S. Guimarães and wife, Mr. A. F. Fernandes and wife, Messrs. A. C. Magalhães, J. M. Teixeira, M. S. Almeida, M. O. Coelho, A. Sangreman, P. J. Casal, S. L. Loureiro and A. P. d'Oliveira. From Pernambuco: Dr. C. A. Magalhães, Messrs. Nicolau von Huttscher, and M. C. Moreira. From Bahia: Dr. A. Noris, Mr. R. Pimentel and wife, Mr. J. M. Ribeiro and 2 children, Messrs. J. I. Palma, V. Lamagnier, T. Purcell, J. Dantas, F. Lowenstein, A. Menezes, A. L. Vieira and J. Martin.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Colonel Carlos Soares has been appointed to the command of the war arsenal in this capital.

—The chief of police has found it necessary to ensure some of his subordinates for neglect of duty.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. Charles Walker of the Carioca cotton mills, who died with yellow fever on the 18th inst.

—It is said that the British minister at this capital, Constantine R. H. Phillips, Esq., is expected to return here very shortly.

—Among the arrivals on the 22nd was Dr. Hernan Velarde, who will represent the Peruvian government here as chargé d'affaires.

—Judge Pinças Galvão refuses to take cognizance of the protest of the officers of the Amazonas state legislature against the indictment of Pessunlor.

—We hear that Mr. Eugene Seger, United States consul-general at this port, will resume his journey to various southern Brazilian ports some time next month.

—On Sunday a Frenchman complained to the police authorities that on the previous night he had been assaulted and robbed by a soldier on Rua da America.

—We regret to hear that the Italian minister to this capital, Count Antonelli, is ill at Petropolis. We do not understand, however, that his illness is at all serious.

—The officers appointed to take charge of the torpedo-cruiser *Tamoy*, now approaching completion in Germany, left for Hamburg on the "Pelotas" on the 21st inst.

—The President came down from Petropolis on Thursday last on account of diplomatic receptions fixed for that day and for the dispatch of certain routine business.

—With the inauguration of the new *estadomator* of the army, of which General Cantanina has been made chief, the offices of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general become extinct.

—It is expected that the British church edifice will be ready for re-opening on the 3rd Sunday in February or 4th. We understand that special services will be held to celebrate that event.

—Among the arrivals by the "Danube" yesterday, we note that of E. A. Tootal, Esq., for many years a merchant here and for some years past one of the directors of the London and River Plate Bank.

—Several cases of highway robbery in this city by soldiers of the army in uniform, were reported by the newspapers during the past week. It is very strange that these men can not be kept under better discipline.

—The well-known literateur Coelho Netto is a candidate for the office of alderman in the next municipal council. We sincerely wish him every success in the coming election, as the municipality needs the services of such men.

—An election will be held in this municipality on the 29th inst. for municipal *intendentes*, or aldermen. The minister of justice has instructed the chief of police to guarantee the fullest liberty of suffrage in all the districts of the city.

—The *Faiz* of Sunday says that the commandant of the national guard in the Condeia parish is interfering in the approaching municipal election, and is intimidating electors. We note this purely as a matter for record.

—A telegram sent from this city to Valença on the morning of the 16th had not arrived there up to 4 o'clock p. m. on that day. Another sent from that place to Rio at 4:30 p. m. on the 15th had not reached here up to the evening of the 17th.

—The president of the board of health, Dr. Torres Cotrin, has appealed to the physicians resident here to use every endeavor to assist the authorities in their efforts to combat epidemics. He particularly asks for prompt reports of all yellow fever cases.

—On Saturday a man went to the office of one of the journals and complained that on Friday night, with his wife and cousin he had been pursued on Rua de S. Francisco Xavier by four soldiers who attempted to rob them. They took refuge in a passing tram.

—It is announced that Dr. Edwin Klebs, of Chicago, has succeeded in separating the microbe of yellow-fever, and of studying its effects on the human system. He says that it can be introduced into the human body only by means of foods and drinks, and not by respiration.

—On Wednesday night two cartmen were attacked on Rua Barão de Mesquita by four soldiers who attempted to rob them. The soldiers after wounding one of the cartmen were arrested and it was ascertained that on the previous night they had succeeded in robbing several cartmen.

—It is now said that Gen. Carlos Telles has accepted the command of the 5th military district. It is also reported that the war department has refused to grant him permission to go to Brazil for his family. The secret history of this whole affair is, we have no doubt, extremely interesting.

—A heavy thunderstorm visited this city last evening, about 6 o'clock, and the streets were quickly flooded with water. It is said that some hailstones fell about the offices of the *Faiz* and *Jornal do Commercio*, but this was probably nothing more than a special attention on the part of Jupiter.

—We are informed that Mrs. James Mitchell and children are expected to arrive here on the "Galileo" on the 26th inst. Mrs. Mitchell is a daughter of Comendador Carlos Brader, of this city, and wife of the well known electrical engineer, Mr. James Mitchell, who is returning to Brazil later on by way of Europe.

—It appears that the order relating to the non-employment of military officers who have seats in congress has really been cancelled, but that this is a mere matter of form. The government, it is asserted, maintains the principle involved in that order, whose substance, it seems, will shortly reappear in a different shape.

—Amongst the passengers who arrived yesterday from England by the Royal Mail steamer *Danube* were Mr. Haviland A. de Lisle, the manager of the local branch of the London & River Plate Bank. Mr. de Lisle is accompanied by his wife, and we join heartily in the welcome given the young couple on their arrival.

—It is stated that the following changes in the British legislation at this capital are about to be made: Mr. A. S. Raikes, 1st secretary, has been transferred to Brussels, and will be succeeded by Mr. Brooke Boothby, now 2nd secretary at Paris. Mr. F. S. Clarke, who had been appointed 2nd secretary at Rio de Janeiro, has been transferred to Buenos Aires.

—We were exceedingly pleased to receive a visit from Dr. D. J. King, one of the oldest resident foreign physicians in Rio, after his recent illness. Dr. King underwent a surgical operation, necessitated by an accident, but is now his old cheery self. We understand the doctor is again attending to his patients in the Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 3, who will be glad to see him alive and well.

—The celebrated *Temerario* arrived here last week, en route for Spain. She has given up the idea of crossing South America by land. Considerable curiosity was manifested here in the courageous little ship which left Buenos Aires one fair day to engage single-handed with the *Oregon* and *Marietta*. They eluded her, however, and that led to the attempt to cut them off by way of Paraguay.

—The London *People* of December 25th, gives a report of the divorce case of Absalom v. Absalom and Mead, in which the plaintiff obtained a decree *visi*. Mr. Edwin Absalom is well known in Rio, where he was employed in the Rio Flour Mills for some three years. The co-respondent is also said to have been employed for a short time by Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co. here. Fortunately we have few such cases to record in Rio society either past or present.

—Some of the journals assert that the war department has cancelled its order forbidding the assignment of officers to duty when they are members of congress, even during the intervals between the sessions. We understand that it has been decided that the order is unconstitutional. The *Jornal do Commercio*, however, claims to be authorized to assert that the order has not been cancelled. The order is certainly a good one, and, if it is really unconstitutional, this is one of the points in which the constitution can advantageously be amended.

—In the recent law examinations a lady, Sra. Myrthes Campos, obtained a diploma as a bachelor-of-law, this being the first time the degree has been given to a lady in Brazil. Several ladies have begun the course, but she is the first who has persevered successfully to the end. Sra. Myrthes Campos has all our admiration, sympathy and good wishes in her new career, in which she will be a credit to the intellectuality of Brazilian womanhood, and we cordially wish her the success of Shakespeare's Portia in all her lawsuits. But if she be as womanly as Portia was, her first action would be against the editor of the *Jornal do Brazil* for the caricature of her he published on Friday last.

—On Largo de S. Francisco de Paula Sunday night a policeman was suddenly seized with a mania for biting. After having bitten several persons and frightened many others, he was finally arrested. It is not stated whether he was intoxicated, or merely eccentric.

—Our readers will remember that during the war in Bahia an organization calling itself the União Civica raised by subscription a sum of money, said to amount to 15,000\$, for presenting a sword to Gen. Arthur Oscar. A sword costing 700\$ is reported to have been ordered, but it is now asserted that Gen. Arthur Oscar has never received it. What has become of the rest of the 15,000\$ is not known. This statement, however, is contradicted, and it is claimed that the subscription produced only 4,000\$ and that there have been many expenses in addition to the purchase of the sword.

—I see by the *Jornal*, said Smalwyt reflectively, "that during the voyage of the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor*, up to Santos, there had been delivered 257 discourses. In Buenos Aires 15 more were delivered, and in Bahia 27 up to the 14th. This gives a total of 299, up to the 14th. The gale was still blowing in Bahia, and the ship has still to visit Pará and Pernambuco. Under such circumstances, I consider it criminal extravagance for that vessel to use coal: she can navigate beautifully with her own wind. Just think of it: 300 speeches during a brief voyage to the Brazilian coast! Why, she could sail half way round the world with a gale of wind like that!"

—We are informed that Rev. James B. Rodgers, of the Presbyterian mission in this country, has acceded to a request from the board of missions in the United States to go to Manila and take charge of mission work in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Rodgers has only very recently settled at Desterro, Santa Catharina, from which place he arrived here on Saturday last with his wife and two children, on their way to their new field of labor. They are to leave for London by the "Ionics" on the 27th, and from there will go to Manila, via the Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong. Although a host of friends will deeply regret their departure from Brazil, a thousand good wishes will go with them for their personal well-being and their success in their new home on the other side of the world.

—For the municipal election to be held on the 29th inst. in this city a ticket has been organized by the Centro Commercial. We are not acquainted with many of the Centro's candidates, whose records, we think, should be carefully investigated by every business man. If the result is satisfactory, he should not only vote for them, but also actively exert himself to secure their election. Even though he may think that the selection might have been better, he is not justified, it seems to us, in denying them his earnest support, unless he feels that they altogether fail to inspire confidence. To rescue the city from the clutches of the vultures that have so long been preying upon it, is an object of such paramount importance that it is wrong to waste one single vote that may contribute to the accomplishment of this object. As to the circular with which the Centro presents its candidates, we think that business men will give it their unqualified endorsement.

—The feast of St. Sebastian, the patron saint of Rio de Janeiro, was the hottest day of the present summer. The thermometer in our office only registered 86 degrees, but in the streets we found only two collars that had not lost their shape and those we suspect were celluloids. Contrary to our expectation, the churches were not crowded, and we heard no paenegyric of the patron saint. The hot weather possibly accounted for all. We briefly remind our readers that the full name of the city is São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. On January 20th, 1566, the Portuguese Estácio de Sá started from Bahia to seize Rio de Janeiro from the French, and founded Villa Velha, near Sugar Loaf. He called another settlement near Castle Hill São Sebastião after the young King of Portugal. On the 20th January, 1567, the Indians and French were beaten on the feast of St. Sebastian a triumph for giving the city the name of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. St. Sebastian was a young captain of the praetorian guard under Diocletian, and becoming a Christian, was tied to a stake and shot at with arrows. He survived this ordeal, and presented himself before Diocletian, who ordered him to be whipped to death, which was done. His death occurred in the year 288. He is held as the patron saint against plague and pestilence, and for a quadruple reason he is a fit patron of Rio de Janeiro. Perhaps no saint in the calendar has attracted the attention of modern painters more than St. Sebastian. His martyrdom has been depicted by Mantegna, Paul Veronese, Domenichino and Correggio, most of the pictures having been secured by the National Gallery in London.

## THE CITY CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the City Club was held on the 19th inst. for the presentation of accounts and the election of a Committee to serve during the current year. The accounts were accepted and a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring committee, which was composed of Messrs. Geo. E. Cox (president), H. Tyler, H. W. Stacey, T. C. Jackson, Geo. C. Bartholmy and Geo. E. Gillespie. The election of a new Committee for 1899 resulted as follows: Messrs. E. P. de Saone (president), M. Eiseley, H. R. Beans, Frank Dennis, David McNeill, Antonio A. dos Santos and J. B. Orr.

—For its financial year of 1897-98 the Bra-  
illanische Bank für Deutschland realised  
gross profit of 2,170,240 marks, including  
balance of 460,520 marks brought forward  
from the preceding year. The net profit was  
2,051,760 marks, from which 72,646 marks  
were placed to credit of the ordinary reserve  
fund, 250,000 marks to that of the special  
reserve, 72,646 marks for directors' fees,  
1,200,000 marks to account of dividends (4  
per cent on 10,000,000 marks), and 456,448  
marks to new account.

In conformity with the conditions of the loan of \$3,000,000, the debentures were drawn for \$3,000,000 at par, and paid off on January 1, 1897, thus reducing the total amount of debentures to £147,000. After making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and increasing the reserve fund to £26,500, the net profit for the year is £13,445, being the difference between the gross income of £118,117, and the expenditure of £2105,272, and adding thereto the balance of £6,010 brought forward from 1897, the total amount is £19,455. Of this sum £5,670, or 38 per cent, share, was distributed as interim dividend, and the directors now propose to divide a further 78 per share, making in all 128 per cent share for the year, free of income-tax. This will require a sum of £7,938, and will leave a balance of £5,848 to be carried forward.

Mr. and Mrs. Corda are enthusiasts, but are practical-minded withal, and do not purpose to start in on too large a scale. They intend first to make material of the consistency of excelsior for mattresses; after that they will manufacture the wool which is used for under-clothing, bandages and other purposes where a soft and pliable fabric is required. Only the inner fabric of the needles can be used for the latter, and the process is expensive, but not more so than that of the manufacture of haub's wool.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

—Appropriations by executive decree began early this year. It seems that the sum of 200,000 is required for the payment of laborers dismissed from the service of the navy—yard and that it has been discovered that in the budget no provision was made for this payment. Consequently the government has to make a special appropriation to meet this emergency. It has also been found necessary to make by executive decree a special appropriation of 300,000 for the payment of a claim for compensation made by a German. And yet THE RIO NEWS has been censured for not being prematurely enthusiastic over the budget voted by congress.

**EXCHANGE.**  
Jan. 16.—The general rate of the day was 7 3/4 d. London in all the banks, and no change occurred. The opening rate for drawing was 7 1/2 d. and for sight 7 1/4 d. The basis for the private paper at 7 1/2 d., but rates going down bank bills were drawn at 7 3/4 d., and private paper sold 7 7/16 d. on account of the demand. This ceased at 7 1/2 d. and the market was quiet. Bank bills went up to 7 3/32 d. against private, but at 7 1/32 d. and the market became quiet, until 1 o'clock when the market again fell and a few banks would draw at 7 3/4 d. freely. Closing prices of the day were bank bills at 7 3/4 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/32 d. The official value of the paper moneys was 25 1/2 s.

Jan. 20.—Holiday.

Jan. 21.—The ruling rate of the day for the most of the business was  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the London & Brazilian rates, which were  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}\%$  respectively, but dropped to the general rate. In the course of the afternoon the Brazilian rate and the London & Brazilian banks both put out  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  and kept that rate, nominally until the morning in private paper  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  but a depression set in when the banks drew reluctantly at  $7\frac{1}{4}\%$  and private paper was slightly higher. The two banks, however, came out on the side of the market. The two banks mentioned above venturing to draw at  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the private paper was only disposable at  $7\frac{3}{4}\%$ . The closing prices of the day were as follows:—The official value of the paper was  $20\frac{1}{2}$  to  $21\frac{1}{2}$  reis gold.

The shipments since our last report have been :

56,825	bags for the	United States
7,136	" "	Europe
—	" "	Cape of Good Hope
578	" "	River Plate, etc.
1,090	" "	Coastwise
65,629	bags,	

<i>United States :</i>		
Jan.	16 New York Br. str. <i>Others</i> .....	24.80
	17 New Orleans Fr. str. <i>Corobis</i> .....	23.80
	20 New York Br. str. <i>Bagton</i> .....	23.30
	21 do Germ. str. <i>Delacaria</i> .....	20.40
<i>Europe :</i>		
Jan.	18 Alger etc. Fr. str. <i>Chit</i> .....	5.00
	19 Bayona etc. H. str. <i>Mato Brazos</i> .....	3.60
	20 Marseilles etc. Fr. str. <i>Elarn</i> .....	1.60
	21 Hamburg etc. Germ. str. <i>Pelotas</i> .....	3.20
<i>Elsewhere</i>		
Jan.	16 Montevideo Braz. str. <i>Brazil</i> .....	4.00
	18 Valparaiso Br. str. <i>Orcutt</i> .....	2.00
	20 Buenos Aires Fr. str. <i>Cordovan</i> .....	2.00

**Coastwise:**

Northern ports.....	2,200
Southern ports.....	200

The receipts for the past week were 6,087 bags against 79,793 bags for the previous week and 77,474 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York type were the following

	Jan. 21	Jan 14
No. 6.....	12800	12800
7.....	12 400 "	12 200 "
8.....	12 000 "	11 800 "
9.....	11 600 "	11 400 "

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 227,016 bags, against 215,411 bags a week ago.



—According to figures published by the Associação Commercial de Santos, the clearances of coffee from that port, with destination, during the first half of the present crop-year, were as follows:

City	Quantity
New York	85,810
Hamburg	32,146
Rotterdam	454,600
Trieste	455,812
Antwerp	321,028
Marseilles	523,420
Genoa	45,714
London	26,703
Bremen	24,105
Baltimore	23,297
Copenhagen	21,450
Alexandria	11,000
New Orleans	10,322
Venice	6,250
Gibraltar	1,364
Channel to order	5,000
San Francisco	1,200
Southampton	1,000
Bordeaux	1,146
Constantinople	1,000
Beyrout	800
Odessa	801
Christiana	710
Buenos Aires	438
Naples	430
Liverpool	400
Batavia	100
Catania	100
Vigo	25
Coastwise	9,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,428,540</b>

—The foregoing shipments were made by the following firms:

Neumann, Gepp & Co.	587,120
Theodor. Wille & Co.	492,518
Goets & Hays & Co.	477,541
Ed. Johnston & Co.	300,005
Aréte & Co.	173,375
Karl Valm & Co.	163,481
Hard, Rand & Co.	140,733
J. W. Doane & Co.	118,755
Zerrenner, Bulow & Co.	113,754
A. Trommel & Co.	114,882
Auguste Lénh & Co.	107,860
Rose & Knowles	101,035
Lewis Bros & Co.	68,000
Nossack & Co.	85,795
Krische & Co.	74,861
Julian Hengewitz	62,465
A. Buckle Brothers	56,103
Holworthy, Ellis & Co.	53,578
Henry Woeltje & Co.	44,865
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.	41,111
Van Leckwyck & Co.	10,995
Prado Chaves & Co.	8,312
Sindry	8,754
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,428,540</b>

#### Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Stock at Santos	Receipts	Shipments	Balance
Jan 15	4,666	17,435	12,769
Jan 16	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 17	9,305	15,434	6,129
Jan 18	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 19	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 20	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 21	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 22	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 23	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 24	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 25	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 26	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 27	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 28	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 29	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 30	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 31	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 32	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 33	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 34	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 35	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 36	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 37	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 38	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 39	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 40	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 41	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 42	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 43	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 44	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 45	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 46	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 47	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 48	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 49	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 50	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 51	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 52	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 53	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 54	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 55	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 56	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 57	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 58	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 59	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 60	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 61	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 62	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 63	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 64	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 65	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 66	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 67	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 68	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 69	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 70	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 71	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 72	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 73	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 74	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 75	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 76	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 77	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 78	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 79	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 80	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 81	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 82	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 83	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 84	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 85	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 86	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 87	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 88	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 89	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 90	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 91	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 92	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 93	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 94	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 95	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 96	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 97	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 98	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 99	11,097	12,721	1,624
Jan 100	11,097	12,721	1,624

#### Imports.

**Flour.**—The arrivals for the week were 2,300 bags from New York on the 16th inst. ex *Buffon*. The merchants are firm and prices have gone up all round for foreign flour, as will be seen from the table we give below, but the produce of the local mills remains as quoted last week.

City	Quantity
Trieste	nominal
Richmond	37,000-38,000
do 2nd	37,000-38,000
Baltimore	37,000-38,000
do 2nd	37,000-38,000
Western end Interior	37,000-38,000
River Plate	37,000-38,000
Local Mill	37,000-38,000

**Coffee.**—The *a. a. Buffon* brought 1,912 bags from New York, and the *Corrientes* 800 cases from Hamburg. The latest quotations we have been able to obtain were Gape 15,000 to 16,000 per bag, St. John's 14,000 to 15,000 per bag, and Norwegian 13,000 per bag. The stock in all grades is 15,000 packages.

**Lard.**—The receipts of the week were 200 kegs, but cases and no records from New York by the *Buffon*. The good condition of the American lard in the present hot weather has caused prices to advance, and so it is in no way readily obtainable by the wholesale dealer. Native lard is quoted nominal.

**Pork.**—The arrivals were 50 barrels ed so half-barrels from New York by the *Buffon*. The market continues firm and prices are the same as in the previous week for both native and American produce. American pork sells at 13,000 to 14,000 per pound, and native pork from 13,000 to 14,000 per pound.

**Rice.**—No new consignments have come to hand during the past week. New season rice still sells from 23,000 to 24,000 per bag of 60 kilos, but no sales have been made of old season rice.

**Pitch Pine.**—No arrivals. There is nothing to report.

**White Pine.**—There have been no receipts. Only a little business has been done as sellers are firm and holding out for a better rate than 160 reis per foot.

**Spruce Pine.**—No receipts, no sales, and nothing to report.

**Swedish Pine.**—The business in this branch is at a standstill.

**Kerosene.**—The *Buffon* brought 2,500 cases from New York. The improved prices we noted last week have been maintained. The ruling wholesale price is still from 10,000 to 10,500 according to quantity.

**Turpentine.**—Arrivals nil. The market continues dull, and the demand is small. Quotations on Saturday last were from 15,000 to 15,500 per kilo.

**Rosin.**—The consignment we mentioned last week, the 600 barrels that came by the *Hamburg*, has not had a brisk sale. The market is exceedingly weak, and prices have sustained a notable drop. Our latest information gives dark grades as selling at 18,000 and 1st grades at 22,000 per barrel.

**Cement.**—The *Asson* brought 13,000 barrels from Bône. The market is still weak, but prices are likely to advance. Belgian cement is generally quoted from 13,000 to 13,500 per barrel, and English cement from 10,000 to 10,500 per barrel.

**Indian Corn.**—The *Jaurel* discharged 1,200 bags from the River Plate last week. The large stock on hand causes rates to remain more or less stationary. The price per bag wholesale runs from 9,500 to 9,800, and retail from 9,800 to 10,000.

**Wool.**—No receipts. The fall in price has continued with the produce of the local mills which now sells at 4500 per 40 kilos.

**Hay.**—There has been no addition to stock which is still very large. Prices remain from 190 to 200 reis per kilo.

**Coal.**—The following vessels arrived with coal:—  
From Cardiff, ex *Ida*, 4,205 tons.  
" Norfolk, ex *King's Country*, 3,352 " "  
" Cardiff, ex *Ury Park*, 4,680 " "  
" " ex *Enterprise*, 2,200 " "  
" " ex *Dunelm*, 3,207 " "  
" Swansea, ex *Medusa*, 4,572 " "

**Rum.**—The week's supply was of average quality, and the following prices now rule:—  
Pernambuco and Macao, 20,500  
Baltic and Amoy, 22,000-23,000  
Campos, 24,000-25,000  
Angra and Paraty, 25,000-26,000  
Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg., 36,000-38,000  
ditto 40 deg., 38,000-40,000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

**JANUARY 24.**  
TACOMA.—Br. sp. *Buckingham*, 265 tons; Scott, consigned to John Moore & Co. (arrived today).

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

**JANUARY 16.**  
BLOX.—Nor. bk. *Signal*, 955 tons; Swendsen, sundries.

**JAN. 17.**  
MONTEVIDEO.—Port. bk. *Tentadora*, 324 tons; Rocha, salt.

**JAN. 18.**  
BARRABOS.—Br. lug. *Genista*, 415 tons; Davies, ballast.

**JAN. 21.**  
NEWCASTLE.—Br. sp. *Royal Fath*, 2,378 tons; Cooper, ballast.

**JAN. 22.**  
BARRABOS.—Br. sc. *Mignollette*, 141 tons; Lachance, ballast.

PARAHYBA DO NORTE.—Port. bk. *Activa*, 1,524 tons; Santos, ballast.

### FREIGHTS.

**LIVERPOOL.**—35 shillings and 3% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

**LONDON.**—30 shillings and 4% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

**NEW YORK.**—15 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

**GENOA.**—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

**MARSEILLES.**—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

**ANTWERP.**—25 shillings and 4% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—25 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

**HAVRE.**—25 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

**BORDEAUX.**—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

**MONTEVIDEO.**—15,000 per bag of coffee.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—Br. str. *Thames*, 1,500 bags of coffee.

**RIVER PLATE.**—do *Danube*, 100 do do.

**GENOA.**—It. str. *Nord America*, 1,475 do do.

### Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Vessel	Company	Agent
Austria	Pascagoula	7 Nov.
Amble	Marseilles	7 Nov.
Alliance	Shippagan	7 Nov.
Amy	Baltimore	21 Dec.
Amor M. Small	Leith	21 Dec.
Adelaide	Leith	21 Dec.
Bismarck	Mobile	21 Dec.
Bella Formigosa	Porto	21 Dec.
Claudia	Porto	21 Dec.
Crown Prince	Cardiff	21 Dec.
Coro	Glasgow	19 Dec.
Cuthbert	Pensacola	9 Dec.
D. Pedro II.	Baltimore	6 Dec.
Disco	Swansea	19 Nov.
Emma	Marseilles	19 Nov.
Good News	Baltimore	5 Dec.
Kormos	Bonlogue	5 Dec.
Koland	Cardiff	13 Dec.
Lisore (str)	Cardiff	13 Dec.
Morion Ballastine	Antwerp	27 Nov.
Merida	Porto	28 Nov.
Morison	Pascagoula	28 Nov.
Morison	Pensacola	28 Nov.
Morison	Swansea	3 Dec.
Morison	Cardiff	3 Dec.
Morison	Hamburg	3 Dec.
Morison	Hernando	20 Oct.
Morison	Pascagoula	20 Oct.
Morison	Pensacola	20 Oct.
Morison	Pensacola	20 Oct.

Smithland	Gothenburg	—
Werra	Cardiff	6 Dec.
William J. Roth	New York	—
Vigilant	Pensacola	—
Valeiro	Porto	—
Vedund	Pensacola	8 Dec.

### Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Jan. 16	Sarmiento	Liverpool 24 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
16	Brinon	New York 24 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
16	Marv Park	Cardiff 26 ds.	Lage Bros
17	Holben	London 25 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
17	Enterprise	Cardiff 25 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
17	Dunrobin	do 26 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
17	Orellana	Valparaiso 1 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
18	Orcau	Liverpool 20 ds.	La Veloce
18	C. Torino	Genoa 20 ds.	La Veloce
18	Mediana	Order 26 ds.	La Veloce
18	Chili	La Plata 4 ds.	M. Maritimes
18	M. Imbrzo	Rosario 16 ds.	La Veloce
18	Limstone	Bordeaux 25 ds.	M. Maritimes
18	Limstone	Cardiff 25 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
18	Heard	River Plate 7 ds.	Rio Valais & Co.
18	Chiswick	Rosario 10 ds.	Rio Flor Mills
18	Acacia	Genoa 25 ds.	A. Fioria & C.
18	Pelotas	Santos 17 ds.	F. Johnston & Co.
18	Strabo	Liverpool 4 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
18	N. America	La Plata 3 ds.	La Veloce

### Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Jan. 16	Others	New York*	Sundries.
16	Brest	River Plate*	do
16	Orellana	Liverpool*	do
16	Cordoba	New Orleans	do
16	Victoria	Ballast	do
16	Chili	Bordeaux*	Sundries.
16	Sarmiento	Valparaiso*	do
16	Cordoba	Buenos Ayres	do
16	Corrientes	Santos	do
16	Bellenden	do	do
16	Janita	Parangua	Ballast
16	N. America	Buenos Ayres	do

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 23rd

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
999,999,000	25,117,000	Stock of the currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	845,000— 845,000
100,000,000	25,117,000	Bonds of 1898.....	1,000	800,000— 800,000
119,500	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
30,000,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
31,582,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
125,000,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
17,500,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
11,700,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
65,000,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
600,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
10,000,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
25,000,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
500,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000
400,000	119,500	do 1897 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 1,000,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,050	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	201,000— 212,000
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200\$	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	3,370,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	200,000— 212,000
20,000,000	100,000	94,050	200\$	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	201,000— 212,000
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200\$	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	3,370,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	200,000— 212,000
20,000,000	100,000	94,050	200\$	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	201,000— 212,000
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200\$	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	3,370,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	200,000— 212,000
20,000,000	100,000	94,050	200\$	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	201,000— 212,000
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200\$	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	3,370,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	200,000— 212,000
20,000,000	100,000	94,050	200\$	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	201,000— 212,000
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200\$	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	3,370,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	200,000— 212,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	113,553	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,697\$	—	6,000— 5,750
20,000,000	100,000	46,747	200\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	200\$	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	—	200\$	Machado e Campos.....	200\$	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200\$	Muzambinho.....	200\$	—	—	—
60,000,000	310,000	33,525	200\$	Oeste de Minas.....	200\$	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	14,000— 7,250
10,000,000	50,000	26,475	200\$	do.....	200\$	—	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	—	200\$	Quilombo.....	200\$	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	—	200\$	União Sorocabana-Iguazu.....	200\$	1,385,541	6% June, 92	— 58,000
1,000,000	5,000	5,400	200\$	União Valenciana.....	200\$	45,710	6% Feb. 86	11,000—
47,000,000	235,000	—	200\$	Santa Cruz.....	200\$	583,378	int. Jan. 92	1,500— 3,000
18,500,000	92,500	—	200\$	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200\$	—	—	4,500—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carriões.....	100\$	163,989	14,000, July 91	— 8,000
9,000,000	90,000	all	200\$	Caris Urbanos.....	200\$	5,447	2,000, Oct. 98	143,000— 145,000
700,000	7,000	all	100\$	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100\$	489,308	— July 91	163,000— 145,000
14,000,000	140,000	39,350	200\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	105,890	8,000, July 91	— 143,000
12,000,000	120,000	—	200\$	S. Christóvão.....	200\$	30,999	5,000, Aug. 98	— 143,000
3,000,000	30,000	all	100\$	Villa Izabel.....	100\$	—	—	—
800,000	8,000	all	100\$	Pernambuco.....	100\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8,000, Sept. 97	100,000— 105,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200\$	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegação Costeira.....	200\$	—	—	—
571,400	2,857	all	200\$	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200\$	59,598	10,000, Aug. 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Sul Paulista.....	200\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cattle Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	854,018\$	10,000— Aug. 98	— 100,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Botafogo (anagem).....	200\$	39,471	10,000— July 98	— 230,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Brazil Industrial.....	200\$	150,000	10,000— July 98	— 100,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Carriões.....	200\$	80,000	10,000— July 98	— 100,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Confiança Industrial.....	200\$	30,583	10,000— Jan. 99	— 100,000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200\$	Corcovado.....	200\$	5,498	— July 98	— 100,000
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	D. Isabel.....	200\$	155,018	30,000— Jan. 98	— 100,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Fábrica Paulistana.....	200\$	200,000	10,000— July 98	— 100,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Indústria Mineira.....	200\$	77,401	— Aug. 98	— 100,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Magnética.....	200\$	5,000	10,000— July 98	— 100,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200\$	26,160	10,000— Aug. 98	— 100,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Petropolis.....	200\$	40,000	10,000— Mar. 98	— 100,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Progresso Industrial.....	200\$	40,804	10,000— Sept. 98	— 100,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Rink (Woolen).....	200\$	116,068	10,000— Oct. 98	— 100,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	S. Felix.....	200\$	32,564	10,000— July 98	— 100,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	S. João.....	200\$	32,564	10,000— July 98	— 100,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200\$	39,928	10,000— Jan. 99	— 100,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	União Fabril.....	200\$	1,145,044	10,000— Aug. 97	— 100,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	1,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	41,788\$	15,000, July 97	— 6,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	1,000\$	Argos Fluminense.....	200\$	300,000	10,000, Jan. 98	— 10,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	1,000\$	Buenos Aires.....	200\$	15,544	1,500, Jan. 98	— 10,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	1,000\$	Confiança.....	200\$	300,000	1,500, Jan. 98	— 10,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	1,000\$	Confiança.....	200\$	300,000	1,500, Jan. 98	— 10,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	1,000\$	Confiança.....	200\$	300,000	1,500, Jan. 98	— 10,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	1,000\$	Confiança.....	200\$	300,000	1,500, Jan. 98	— 10,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	1,000\$	Confiança.....	200\$	300,000	1,500, Jan. 98	— 10,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	1,000\$	Confiança.....	200\$	300,000	1,500, Jan. 98	— 10,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	1,000\$	Confiança.....	200\$	300,000	1,500, Jan. 98	— 10,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
2,000,000\$	10,000	all	200\$	Camareira e Viçosa Fluminense.....	200\$	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carvão Lateral Morcena.....	200\$	38,798\$	6% Jan. 98	— 20,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carvão Lateral Morcena.....	200\$	38,798\$	6% Jan. 98	— 20,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carvão Lateral Morcena.....	200\$	38,798\$	6% Jan. 98	— 20,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carvão Lateral Morcena.....	200\$	38,798\$	6% Jan. 98	— 20,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carvão Lateral Morcena.....	200\$	38,798\$	6% Jan. 98	— 20,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carvão Lateral Morcena.....	200\$	38,798\$	6% Jan. 98	— 20,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carvão Lateral Morcena.....	200\$	38,798\$	6% Jan. 98	— 20,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carvão Lateral Morcena.....	200\$	38,798\$	6% Jan. 98	— 20,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carvão Lateral Morcena.....	200\$	38,798\$	6% Jan. 98	— 20,000

## CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.083

## FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppe) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

## GEORGE MASCHKE &amp; Co.

PROPRIETORS

## THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

By a new process and entirely his own, Gold Crowns can now be made of so perfect a form and adaptation, that defies competition.

Examples can be seen and examined at his office. Rua dos Ourives 71, 1st floor.

## THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable in Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb. Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by applying to Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England.

## To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travel. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua de Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

S. Paulo

## G. F. HAMMETT &amp; Co.

"CASA AMERICANA"

21 A and 15 A Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Manufacturers of.

ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL MATERIALS

including

School Furniture, Globes,

Maps,

Books,

We import to order any kind of school goods desired. We take orders for the newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

Café de São Paulo.

## SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,  
Grass, and Clover Seeds.**

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

**HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,**  
RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75  
Rio de Janeiro.

**BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.**

# MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

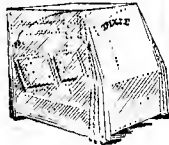
## LATEST NOVELTY

IN MOSQUITO FRAMES AND NETTING



The DIXIE and the AUTOMATIC are the best and the cheapest that are on the market.

The nets are made without folds on the sides and at the head piece, giving perfect ventilation to the sleeper.



They are the only frames that are attachable to the bed, thus enabling one to move his bed to any part of the room for ventilation, or any other purpose.

They are the only frames that handle the net automatically — the spring arm carrying the net to a perpendicular position against the head board, like a lace curtain on a window.

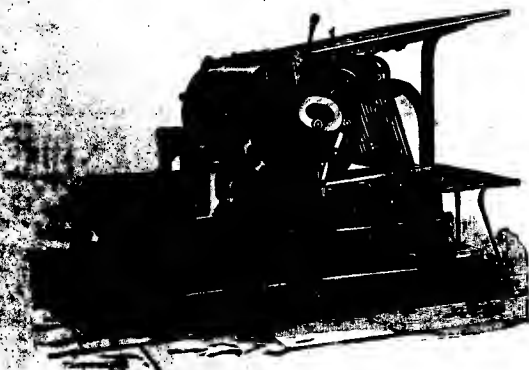
For further particulars come to our office, 109 Rua do Rosário, 1st floor.

R. C. DICKSON.

## THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

**Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.**



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

## Ask for "MOUNTAIN DEW" SCOTCH WHISKY.



Agents  
CHARLES CULTY & Co.  
SANTOS

Agents  
A. MENDES & MARQUES  
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ld.  
Leith

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type  
and patent "Air-CUSHION" STAMPS  
S. T. LONGSTRETH,  
Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ouvidor,  
1st floor.  
N.B. — Special attention given to large  
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for  
marking coffee bags.  
Business Signs Engraved

## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with  
please communicate with the Directress,  
Miss LAVONA GLENN,  
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,  
Botafogo.

## Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive informa-  
tion of the following:

SAMUEL David, — who arrived in Rio de Janeiro  
in 1898 as mate on board the "William Pitt", of Jersey.  
Rocks, Jureiro, 16th January, 1899.

## CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world. Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

## Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

**M. M. KING & Co.**

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79

RIO DE JANEIRO

## CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

**JAMES MITCHELL**

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

## VICTORIA STORE

ESTABLISHED 1882

**BERNARDINO TEIXEIRA & Co.**

(SUCCESSORS TO ALVES NOGUEIRA & CO.)

Wines and Provision Merchants, Grocers and General Dealers.

Sole Agents for the finest Danish butter from T. & S. P. M., Copenhagen.

Every fortnight fresh supply of butter, cheese, game and fish by the frigorific deposit of R. M. Steamers.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 and 48

Fresh supply of: Hungarian flour, Oat meal, coarse and fine, Dried peas, Libby's corned beef, Sliced smoked beef, ham and bacon, Fresh dates, figs and Tablespoons Patent freezer, with sherbet powder, 1000 each, Duval's, Steinhilber's and Mackay's Liqueur Whisky.

## SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board a "Olimpo" by Dr. Emano Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manganon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Aniero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port Wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections have and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$2500 per box, \$2500 for 6 and \$2500 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Basso de Miranda

RUA DES. PEDRON 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL



**Shipping.**

Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & Co.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
**RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.**  
68, Broad Street. NEW YORK

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
Bremen—United States

" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st  
and 15th of each month to  
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different  
lines accepted.

Passage Rates: *1st cl. 3rd cl.*  
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks \$ 9—  
" Lisbon..... 350 " 7—

For further information apply to  
**HERM. STOLIZ & Co., Agents,**

Rua da Alameda, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES.**

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Jan. 25	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Chetbourg and Southampton.
Feb. 6	Nile	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
8	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Chetbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to  
England three times a month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can  
be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply  
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Casaly,  
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND  
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.**

**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE****PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Buffon, Coleridge, Galileo, Hevelius,  
and Wordsworth.

The steamer

**"GALILEO"**

will for  
**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and  
New York**

on the 4th prox.

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate  
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England  
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the  
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.****DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

Cropsea..... Jan. 31st  
Liguria..... Feb. 14th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric  
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest  
order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,  
R. 1, Rua São Pedro.

# LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*  
IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.

**RETAIL EVERYWHERE.**

## SAUCE.

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.

**TRADE VALVOLINE MARK**

**LUBRICATING OILS**

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,  
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-  
namos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the  
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the  
name of the makers

**LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.**

Sole Agents for Brazil:

**KING, FERREIRA & Co.**

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

**HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO**

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now  
in course of revision and will be published at the ear-  
liest date possible. It will be considerably improved  
and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be  
received. For terms and other information apply to  
the Editor of *The Rio News*.

**REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.**

Subscriptions for this important financial organ  
published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

**PRINTERS**

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well  
to examine the

**GORDON PRESSES**

made by

**Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.**

They are made of the best material, are accurately  
fitted, and run light running. And they are the cheapest  
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

**Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de  
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-  
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.  
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. in-  
variably.

The Steamer

**ITAIPAVA**

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas  
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday 28th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapiço SILVINO until the 27th inst.

Valuables at the office, on the day of  
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's office.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

Rua do Hospício, 9.

The Steamer

**ITAYA**

will sail for

S. João da Barra

on the 24th inst.

The Steamer

**ITABIRA**

will sail for

Bahia and Pernambuco

on the 24th inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiço  
SILVINO.

**CRASHLEY & Co.,**

*Newspapers and Booksellers*

Subscriptions received for all the leading English  
and American newspapers and periodicals.

*Agents for*

A large assortment of English novels, American and  
Tanchitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

*Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps.*

Alkinson's Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossom & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**FINE ENGLISH TAILORING,**

**J. W. SPRENGER.**

40, Rua da Alameda, 40

1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO

English and Scotch Goods.

## CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that  
comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

**CRASHLEY'S,**

Rua do Ouvidor N.º 67

**NECTANDRA AMARA**

The discovery of this wonderful product  
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a  
powerful and efficacious remedy not only  
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea  
felt in pregnancy and that which results  
from the motion of the train on railways,  
as well as for such diseases of the stomach,  
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-  
minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-  
ing menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared  
with all scientific precautions for their  
perfect preservation and are put up in  
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-  
ed by post in filling orders from all parts  
of the world. They are accompanied  
with printed directions in three languages  
— Portuguese, English and French—so that  
their therapeutic effects and the manner  
of taking them may be readily understood.  
All orders addressed to the manufacturer,  
accompanied by the money and the post-  
office address of the applicant, will be  
promptly filled and the pills will be for-  
warded, registered by post, at the follow-  
ing rates:— Per single box, 2\$300; per  
half dozen boxes, 12\$500; per dozen boxes  
20\$800.

Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bu-  
ano de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74  
1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-  
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The Rio News* occupies an  
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates  
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the  
United States. Its subscribers are principally business  
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in  
tourism. No other periodical, even with much  
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-  
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the  
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 28, Rio de  
Janeiro.